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Notes on the

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIES OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND PUERTO RICO

THE CARIBBEAN AREA, ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

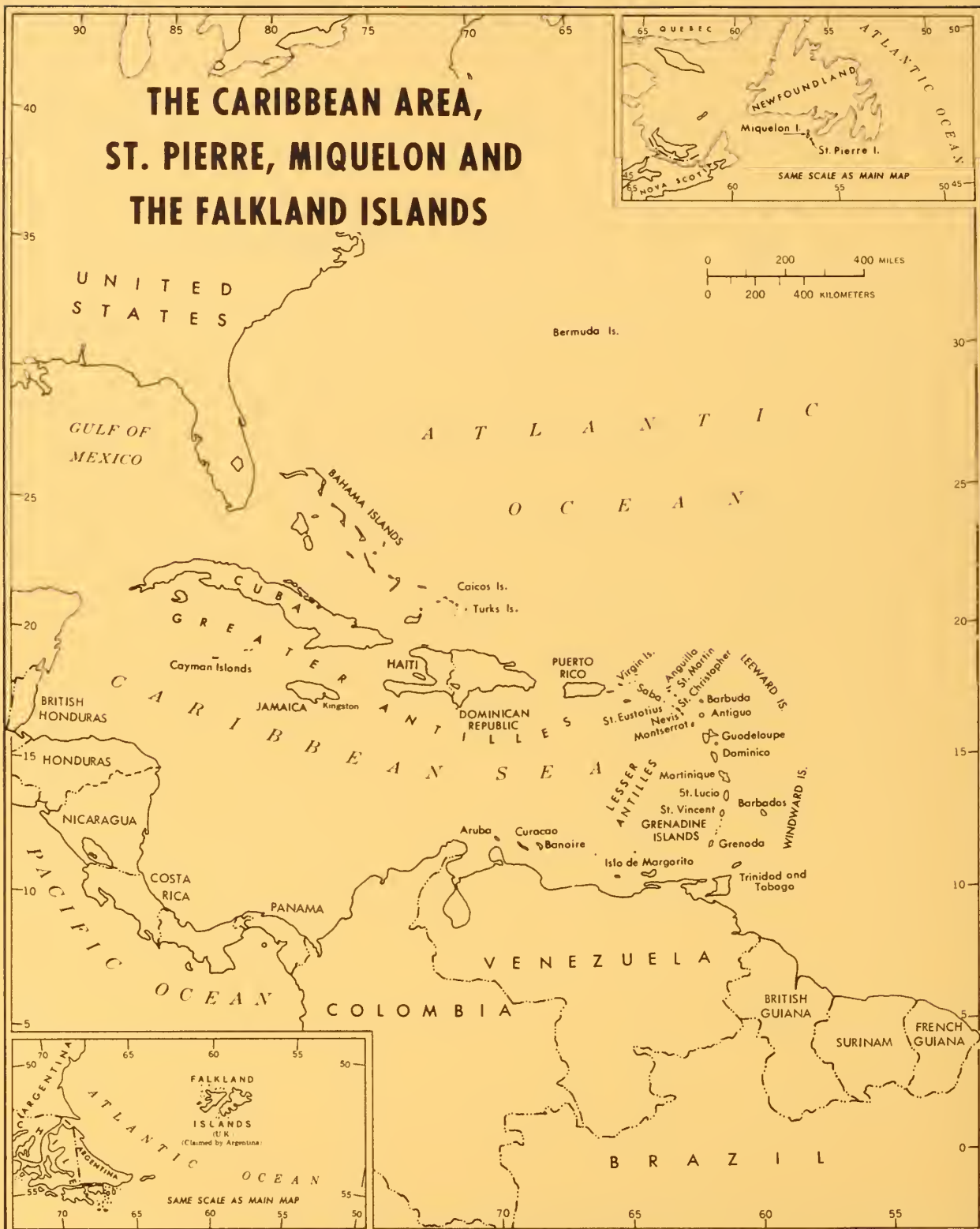


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In this publication all values are in U.S. dollars and all quantities are in metric tons.

Separate tables show each dependent territory's agricultural and other trade with the world and with the United States. General tables provide a complete summary of total agricultural trade with the world and the principal trading country. Other important trading countries are indicated for principal agricultural commodities and total trade with no attempt made to balance the trade of these countries. Any variation in totals of trade between the United States and various territories shown in the separate tables is due to different sources of trade data which reflect time differences in shipping and arrivals of commodities.

For most trade tables, Standard International Trade Classification numbers are indicated for Groups and Sub-groups for products included to insure standardization and comparability. The SITC numbering system includes one digit for Section, two for Division, three for Group, four for Sub-group, and five for Item. A decimal is used after the third digit, and the fifth digit is in parenthesis. Sub-group, and other breakdowns do not necessarily add to the totals in this report with "other" generally omitted.

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France

French Guiana, Martinique, and Guadeloupe. As of January 1, 1947, these areas became Departments of France, on the same footing as those of continental France with a few differences dictated by their distance from the capital. The principal administrator in each is the Prefect, who is appointed by the Minister of the Interior. Municipal government is elective. St. Pierre and Miquelon is an Overseas Territory of France under an administrator.

The Netherlands

Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. The Statute of the Realm, which became effective on December 29, 1954, gave the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam equal status as "Members of the Realm" along with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Under the Statute, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam have complete control over their domestic affairs, while the Crown maintains jurisdiction over defense and foreign affairs.

The United Kingdom

Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, and the following former members of The West Indies:

Barbados	British Windward Islands	Cayman Islands
British Leeward Islands	Dominica	Turks and Caicos
Antigua	Grenada	Islands
Montserrat	St. Lucia	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	St. Vincent	

This federation came into being on January 3, 1958, and was dissolved formally May 31, 1962. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the two largest territories of the federation, achieved nationhood. The Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands shifted voluntarily from dependence on Jamaica to dependence on the United Kingdom. The other islands remained dependent on the United Kingdom.

The British Leeward and Windward Islands (except Grenada) and Barbados are planning to federate under the previous name, The West Indies, and to attain independence. Grenada is interested in affiliating with Trinidad and Tobago.

The United States of America

Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth and in the U.S. customs union; the U.S. Virgin Islands is a dependency and has no duties on trade with the United States but has a uniform 6 percent ad valorem duty on foreign goods.

December 1965

NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIES
OF
DEPENDENT TERRITORIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE
AND PUERTO RICO

By Agnes G. Sanderson 1/

INTRODUCTION
(Tables 1-4)

Agriculture predominates in the dependent countries of the Western Hemisphere, employing an estimated 36 percent of the labor force among a population of 5.3 million in 1963. However, increased manufacturing, mining, and services for the tourist industry have reduced the relative importance of agriculture in the local economies. A rough estimate of agricultural contribution to the gross domestic product is 18 percent. Farm output is negligible in Bermuda and the Bahamas where tourism is the leading industry; in the Netherlands Antilles where oil processing and tourism support the economy; in the Falkland Islands where sheep farming is predominant; and in St. Pierre and Miquelon where fishing is the major activity.

The economies of the Caribbean territories were generally progressing in the late 1950's aided by confidence generated for much of the area by formation of The West Indies federation and the provision of considerable external assistance. A downturn occurred in the early 1960's with the dissolution of the federation and reduced external assistance. Starting in 1963, an upsurge developed through a combination of factors. These included extensive development planning, increased sugar markets and prices stemming from the decline in Cuban output and receipt by most territories of a U.S. sugar quota, and increased development of tourism and related industries. Development plans for nearly all of the territories emphasize increased food and livestock production and provide for protective tariffs.

Technical assistance to the territories has been given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the now defunct Caribbean Commission, and the Agency for International Development (AID)--formerly International Cooperation Administration (ICA). Projects included technical assistance and advice in such fields as home economics, soils, irrigation, marketing, housing, health, and roads.

Official or semi-official organizations established by the various British territories help the local departments of agriculture to expand agriculture and market farm products. These organizations include marketing boards and growers' associations. The agricultural associations in most of the British territories, cooperating on a regional basis and aided by their local governments, have obtained from the United Kingdom a protected market and support schemes for sugar and citrus. Regional agreements between these territories include a fats-and-oil agreement and a rice agreement.

Generally production practices are primitive. Although a few tractors are in use in some of the territories, few farmers have or use even a simple animal-drawn plow. Almost all small-scale cultivators work the ground by hand and use animals, generally donkeys, only for transporting goods to market. While research has been devoted mainly to commercial crops for export, there are important exceptions such as the adaptation of pangola grass for improved pastures.

These scattered territories cover an area of 197,685 square miles. Arable and cropland account for 1.9 percent; pastures, 2.9 percent; forested land, 64 percent; unused but potentially productive land, 4.7 percent; and built-on wasteland, and other, 26.5 percent.

Sugar is the principal crop, followed by bananas. Citrus is grown in most areas for local consumption and in a few territories for export. Important subsistence crops include coconuts for processing into oil and margarine; cassava, sweetpotatoes, and other root crops; and fruit. Spices, cocoa, coffee, rice, and cotton are produced in some territories. Except for extensive sheep raising in the Falklands, livestock production in the territories is limited.

1/ Mary S. Coyner contributed the section on British Honduras. James L. Hannan contributed the sections on British Guiana, French Guiana, and Surinam.

Food consumption is generally high in carbohydrates and low in protein. For most areas--notable exceptions being Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands--food consumption is probably well below United States Department of Agriculture minimum reference standards of 2,450 calories with 60 grams of protein (of which at least 10 should be from animal sources and 20 from combined animal and pulse sources) and 42 grams of fat per capita per day.

Agricultural exports accounted for 37 percent of the total in 1961, if petroleum products from the Netherlands Antilles are excluded; and 59 percent, if Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are also excluded. On the other hand, agricultural imports amounted to only 21.6 percent of the total exclusive of Netherlands Antilles raw oil imports; and 21.9 percent without Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Sugar and molasses were 51 percent of all agricultural exports, and bananas 9 percent. Rice, flour, animal feeds, and tobacco were 27 percent of all agricultural imports with meat and vegetables another 27 percent.

About 58 percent of the agricultural exports went to the United States (12 percent excluding Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), the principal items being sugar and molasses. The United Kingdom is the principal market for the British territories--especially for sugar, bananas, and citrus--followed by Canada. France is the principal trading partner of the French territories. The United States is the principal supplier of agricultural products, sending 69 percent of all the imports in 1963 (32 percent excluding Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands). There is some intra-Caribbean trade but because many territories produce similar products, most trade is with the metropolitan countries associated with each area. The territories as a market took, in 1961, 5.3 percent of all agricultural exports from the United States (0.9 percent excluding Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

Efforts of the various territories to increase food production should meet with some success. However, population is growing rapidly and it is becoming more difficult to meet the demands of improved economies. Since most of the dependencies lie within the tropics and have a distinct wet and dry season, the range of agricultural production is limited. Also, during the winter rainy season many vegetables cannot be grown and must be imported; in the summer dry season, these vegetables can be grown for domestic use and export. Consequently, most of the dependencies will probably continue to be a growing market for temperate zone commodities, especially wheat and wheat flour and fruits and vegetables.

ANTIGUA (Leeward Islands)

Capital: St. John's

(Table 5)

Agriculture is the main support of the economy, giving employment to one-third the labor force. In 1959, it provided 37 percent of the gross domestic product; but this picture is changing with tourism making rapid strides and industries being gradually established. In 1963, agriculture provided 25 percent of the gross domestic product. The per capita income of \$220 in 1959 has doubled since 1951, due in part to tourism and in part to the construction associated with tourist development.

Population and land use.--Total population estimated at 56,000 in 1963 includes the population of the dependencies of Barbuda and Redonda. The area of Antigua is 171 square miles (109,440 acres) including its dependencies; Redonda, 1 square mile; and Barbuda, 26 square miles with a 10-square-mile lagoon. Over 25 percent is in crops; another 25 percent is arable but undeveloped; 16 percent is in permanent pasture; and the rest is in scrub, wasteland, and buildings. Barbuda has 200 acres under cultivation, the rest being bush and rough pasture. Redonda is a rocky islet rising to 1,000 feet above sea level.

Agricultural production.--Sugarcane occupies almost two-thirds of the land under cultivation and is grown chiefly on estates, but small farmer development is expanding. Sea Island cotton is produced mainly on small rented holdings that vary from less than 1 acre to 5 acres. The estates are partially mechanized, and mechanical equipment is made available to the smaller farmers. Conservation legislation exists; however, soil erosion has become a serious problem.

Sugarcane and, to a lesser extent, cotton are the principal crops except on Barbuda where the main activities are fishing and livestock raising, there being about 300 head of cattle. A Livestock Development Scheme was started here in 1963, and poultry raising is developing as an industry. Crops grown for local consumption include grapefruit, yams, sweetpotatoes, and tomatoes.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The diet is high in carbohydrates and low in protein. Antigua is dependent on imports for part of its vegetables, practically all of its cereals, and about half of its meat and fish. Tourism has increased its food imports.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government is exploring the underground water resources of Antigua and Barbuda. This is part of its policy to supply irrigation for sugarcane as well as for vegetable production and for pastures to expand the livestock industry on both islands.

Sugar has a guaranteed market and a good price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; it shares in the area's U.S. sugar quota. Tariffs and Commonwealth preference rates are in effect. Trade with dollar area countries was liberalized in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Both exports and imports are increasing steadily, with imports greatly exceeding exports. The difference, formerly met to a large extent by grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom, is now offset by tourist expenditures. Exports and imports increased from \$2.7 million and \$11.4 million respectively in 1961 to \$4.2 million and \$13.4 million in 1963. Reexports accounted for about 15 percent of total exports in 1961 and were mostly nonagricultural items. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were 84 percent and 27 percent respectively of the totals.

Sugar and molasses make up about 93 percent and cotton 5 percent of the island's agricultural exports, but 79 percent and 4 percent of total exports. All the sugar and cotton go to the United Kingdom. The agricultural imports consist mostly of foodstuffs, the principal sources of supply being the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The United States received some of Antigua's fruit in 1961 and supplied the island with a large variety of food items--chiefly fresh and salted beef, poultry meat, dried milk, wheat flour, animal feed, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Antigua's economy is booming due principally to the expanding tourist industry. Other forces are at work to maintain this expansion. A scheme to provide irrigation for growing vegetables is progressing satisfactorily, and irrigation for sugarcane is now considered possible. Arrangements are being made to experiment with a mechanical harvester for sugarcane. Many industries are being established. The fishing industry has progressed and exports of shellfish are important. The rising income and standard of living will result in increasing demands for foodstuffs and other commodities for the local population as well as for tourists, the majority of whom are from the United States. These increasing demands will necessitate increasing imports, with U.S. supplies proportionately larger.

THE BAHAMAS
Capital: Nassau
(Tables 6 and 27)

Prosperity of these islands is based on tourism. Although agriculture is of minor importance in the economy, it affords employment for about 28 percent of the labor force. There is little industry. Important contributions to the economy are made by an active construction industry, and by private and company remittances. Per capita income, estimated at \$220 in 1960, was reported as being among the highest in the Caribbean in 1963.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 130,700 in 1963. Roughly one-half live on the island of New Providence--site of the capital, Nassau. Most of the remainder is concentrated on the 12 larger islands. A considerable number of Bahaman agricultural workers has been employed in the United States on a seasonal basis. Besides agriculture, the labor force is engaged in fishing or domestic service or in the provision of services for tourists.

Total area of the Bahamas is 4,404 square miles (2,818,560 acres), comprising nearly 700 islands and more than 2,000 cays (islets) and reefs. About one-fourth of the total area is covered with scrub pine and palm. The area of cultivable soil is not large; it is found on the northeast coast of the islands and in pockets of comparatively rich loam which intersperse the limestone of which the islands are mainly formed. The area under cultivation with principal crops in 1962 was 29,000 acres, and 2,000 acres were in improved pasture.

Agricultural production.--Production is mainly in the hands of small farmers, but there are a few large scientifically managed farms producing for the market and for export, chiefly to the United States. With the aid of fertilizer, good-quality tomatoes, cucumbers, pineapples, and

other fruits and vegetables are being grown on the larger islands, chiefly Andros, Abaco, and Eleuthera. In 1961, the tomato was the principal cash crop but farmers began to shift from tomato to cucumber production to take advantage of the frost-free nature of the Bahamas, as the cucumber is more susceptible to cold damage than the tomato. In 1963, growing cucumbers for the U.S. market became the only major commercial farming activity, occupying 3,500 acres. Poultry and livestock production has increased, and the three dairy farms produce about 1,275 gallons of milk per day. Pulpwood, produced at Andros and Abaco, is one of the colony's major exports; there is also some lumber production for local consumption. Crayfish is an important marine export. The fish catch is consumed locally. The industry is hampered by backward methods and high costs.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The crops grown for local consumption include a wide variety of vegetables and a considerable amount of fruit. However, with the exception of pine-apples, tomatoes, cucumbers, and a few other garden crops, domestic production of vegetables and livestock products is not sufficient to meet local demands; and meat and other foodstuffs must be imported. The colony produces approximately half the pork, mutton, and goat meat it consumes and is practically self-sufficient in poultry.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The agricultural policy is to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food crops and to encourage the growing of cash crops for export. Exports also are being made to improve pasturage and introduce suitable breeds of cattle in order to increase the local milk supply, which is largely dependent on imports from the United States. All fruit for export is graded and packed under government supervision and sold for farmers by the Agricultural and Marine Products Board. The import tariff in the Bahamas is constructed for revenue purposes; a sliding tariff protects domestic crops. Commonwealth countries enjoy preferential status on all imports. Trade with the United States and other dollar area countries was liberalized in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Exports and imports in 1963 amounted to \$9.7 million and \$79.2 million respectively, which represents an increase of 7 and 15 percent over 1962, but imports were still below the record high of 1961. The value of exports is about one-eighth the value of imports, the difference being largely offset by the income from tourism.

Agricultural exports, chiefly cucumbers and tomatoes, have accounted for about 9 percent of total exports. In 1963, some eggplants, strawberries, and squash were also exported. Nonagricultural exports consist largely of salt, pulpwood, and crayfish. The United States receives over 90 percent of Bahamas' exports, including re-exports, and supplies over 55 percent of its agricultural requirements; these latter comprise such main items as fresh meat, rice, mixed poultry feed, lard, and shortening. The United Kingdom and Canada are the other principal suppliers.

Long-range prospects for the colony remain excellent. The business slowdown in 1962 was followed by a boom in 1963, which was the best year in the Bahamas' economic history. Although tourism exceeded 500,000 for the first time in 1963, it is believed that the full potential has hardly been tapped. Tourist expenditures were \$49 million in 1963, with the revenue from this source rising by about 20 percent every year. Foreign investment is welcome, the Government is stable, and the tax situation is attractive. The Bahamas attained internal self-government in January 1964. Some progress has been made in introducing modern methods and equipment on the small farms, but much remains to be done. The completion of the new out-island terminal on Potter's Cay will make available storage facilities for the small producers whose crops often spoiled in the past.

Freeport, on Grand Bahama, has developed rapidly since 1959 as a tax-free base. Its bunkering terminal is now claimed to be the largest single-installation off-shore ships' fuel depot in the world. Several light industries have recently been established there. Exports should begin to increase in 1964 and 1965, when three new plants--a rum distillery, a new salt facility, and a cement plant at Freeport--all are expected to export substantial amounts.

As population and tourism increase, the rising demand for foodstuffs will support the upward trend in imports, and the U.S. share of this expanding market probably will continue to rise. Moreover prosperity, a higher income level, and a growing middle class may be expected to increase substantially U.S. sales of consumer goods, building supplies, and equipment in both the short and the long run.

BARBADOS
Capital: Bridgetown
(Tables 7 and 28)

The sugar industry remains the basis of Barbados' economy. But the steady growth of the economy is due to the development of small manufacturing industries and particularly to tourism, which contributes about 20 percent of the gross domestic product; agriculture's share was 39 percent in 1959, which is the latest year for which figures are available. The island is free of grant-in-aid and enjoys an income higher than any of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Income per capita rose from \$256 in 1959 to an estimated \$322 in 1963, indicating a rising standard of living.

Population and land use.--About 12 percent of the total population, estimated at 236,300 in 1963, is employed in agriculture, 10 percent being in sugar. Barbados is one of the most densely populated areas in the Western Hemisphere, but the rate of increase is believed to be slowing up. The total area is 166 square miles (106,240 acres). It is estimated that 70 percent is in agricultural use, including 9 percent in meadows and pastures, and the remainder is built-on area and wasteland. About 50,000 acres are in sugarcane, 21,000 in other crops, and 15,000 in pastures.

Agricultural production.--Sugarcane culture is the most economic utilization of the land; it is primarily a plantation activity. About 80 percent of the agricultural land is in estates of over 10 acres, which are owned mainly by local families of long standing. Most of the small holdings are less than 1 acre and many of the owners are only part-time farmers. Barbados has had a one-crop economy--sugar--for over 300 years. Sugar production amounted to 162,400 tons in 1961 and 194,100 in 1963. The sugar crop for 1964 dropped 15 percent below that of the previous year because of the large acreage destroyed by fire at a time when the factories were unable to process the extra supply of cane. Barring further extensive burnings and with favorable weather, the crop should regain its previous level. Food crops are grown mainly by small farmers, although a minimum of 12 percent of the arable acreage of estates of 10 acres or more must be so used. This Government regulation has been in effect since 1956. Livestock--chiefly sheep, pigs, and goats--are raised mainly by small farmers and there are some dairy herds, with total dairy cattle estimated at 6,000 head.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The principal food crops grown for local consumption are yams, sweetpotatoes, and eddoes. The bulk of the foodstuffs, however, is imported--including rice, a very important item in the local diet. Coconut oil and lard are produced in quantities sufficient for export. Fruits of many varieties are grown for local consumption.

Agricultural and trade policies.--Barbados Development Plan, 1962-1965, contains a policy of diversification of agriculture by increasing the yield per acre of sugar, thus releasing sugar lands for food production. However, because of the high price for sugar during the early years of the plan period, this policy received little local support. During the past two seasons most of the excess acreage was planted in cane. In 1963, a Marketing Corporation was created to stimulate interest in growing and marketing vegetables by stabilizing supply and prices. The Plan also includes increased promotion of cooperatives.

In an effort to protect the local pork industry, legislation was passed restricting the importation of pork by requiring import licenses. Sugar producers are guaranteed a market and a fixed price for a quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and have a share in the U.S. sugar quota given to the British Caribbean area. Barbados shares in Commonwealth preference rates and trade liberalization with the United States and other dollar area countries.

Trade and outlook.--Sugar and byproducts accounted for over 93 percent of the 1961 agricultural exports, 92 percent of all domestic exports, and 78 percent of total exports. After 1961, the value of domestic exports and imports rose 23 percent each to \$31.3 million and \$57.7 million respectively in 1963, the increased value of exports having been brought about chiefly by a good sugar crop and high world prices. Opening of the new deep water harbor at Bridgetown in 1962 made possible the increase in reexports, by two and a half times, to a total value of \$9.5 million in 1963. The greater part of the trade continues to be with the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

The United States supplied 16 percent of Barbados' total imports in 1961, about one-third being for agricultural products--principally animal feed, wheat flour, frozen poultry, and pickled pork. U.S. imports from Barbados consisted mostly of molasses, hides and skins, and rum.

Mechanization of the sugar industry in Barbados, as in the other islands, is needed to reduce increasing costs of production. But this may be very gradual to permit absorption by industries of displaced labor.

The outlook for tourism is bright, but it should be recognized that this industry depends to a large extent on economic conditions in other countries--especially in the United States which, in 1963, supplied 24 percent of the tourists.

Both construction and new industrial enterprises are expected to improve the general economic situation. If the proposed federation with the British Leeward and Windward Islands (except Grenada) becomes a reality, increased opportunities for export and for transshipment may stimulate industrial expansion in Barbados.

BERMUDA

Capital: Hamilton
(Tables 8 and 29)

The economy of Bermuda is based largely on a tourist industry that represents directly and indirectly about 70 percent of the total economy. Within a decade, the number of tourists increased 5 percent annually from 89,000 to over 200,000 in 1963. Over 80 percent were Americans. Tourist expenditures in 1962 were estimated at \$32 million. The estimated value of agricultural production in 1963 was \$1.9 million.

Population and land use.--Less than 1 percent of the total population of 46,476 (1963) consists of farmers and farm laborers. In addition there were 7,420 (after the 30 percent reduction in 1963) U.S. Armed Forces and dependents resident in the islands. There is no unemployment in Bermuda and the standard of living is relatively high.

The total area of Bermuda is 21 square miles (13,440 acres), consisting of a group of small islands roughly in the shape of a fish hook. About 20 islands are inhabited, and the largest 7 are connected by bridges and a causeway. No part is more than a mile from the sea. Of the total land area, about 8 percent, or roughly 1,037 acres, is arable land, the amount of which is steadily diminishing owing to encroachment by building development. In 1963, 300 acres were under vegetable crops, 40 under flower crops, 192 under fruit, 55 under forage crops, 420 under pasture, and 30 were fallow.

Agricultural production.--About 80 percent of the arable land is cultivated by tenant farmers, mainly in holdings of under 10 acres. The average depth of soil is only about 4 inches, ranging from almost nothing in elevated areas to a few feet in lower parts. The mild climate enables two and sometimes three crops to be grown annually on the same land. Horse-drawn equipment is used on the farms with some use of garden tractors. The small size of the farms makes the use of large tractors difficult, although some loaned by the Government are in use. Potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, tomatoes, and cabbages are the most important of the garden crops grown; bananas and citrus are the principal fruit crops. Livestock products, especially milk and eggs, account for a large part of the value of the food output. Lily bulbs and cut flowers are the principal domestic items of export value. Dairy farming is the most important branch of agriculture on the islands; in recent years milk production has increased steadily with a production in 1963 of 845,100 gallons. Egg production has doubled since 1956, with the 1963 output amounting to 850,000 dozen eggs.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Locally grown potatoes supply the demands of the Colony for about half of the year. Expansion of livestock is limited by dependence on imported feeds. Bermuda is dependent on imports for about 80 percent of its foodstuffs and almost all its clothing and manufactured goods, but only 14 percent of its egg consumption is imported.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government's Planned Production and Marketing Scheme, introduced in 1949, has put local agricultural production on a sound basis. The local dairy and poultry industries are well established. Emphasis has been placed on the quality of stock and adequate veterinary services. The Board of Agriculture has authority to prohibit and control the importation of specific vegetables when local production is adequate to supply the demand. This joint action has undoubtedly contributed largely to the present healthy state of vegetable growing. Eggs and fresh cream imports have recently been placed under the Board's authority.

Duties on imports provide most of the Government's revenue. The general tariff duties are not sufficiently higher than the preferential tariff rates to interfere with trade between

Bermuda and the United States. To help balance the budget, at the end of November 1963 a surcharge of 10 percent was imposed on import duties. This surcharge is so small it will have little effect on the import pattern of Bermuda.

Trade and outlook.--Exports and imports in 1964 were estimated at \$37.1 million and \$59.0 million, representing an increase of 39 and a decrease of 4 percent, respectively, compared with the 1961 figures. Agricultural exports are a small part of the value of total exports, having been only 8 percent in 1961; of this 67 percent was of domestic origin. About 7 percent of total exports in 1961 consisted of domestic exports valued at less than \$2 million, reexports accounting for the remainder. The market for lily bulbs has virtually dried up in recent years, but the demand for cut flowers in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada appears to be improving after a sharp drop in 1959. The United States received over 60 percent of Bermuda's cut flowers in 1961 and 1962. In those years, the United States share of Bermuda's import market remained constant, being approximately 47 percent of total value. Agricultural products accounted for over 14 percent of this, or over \$5 million annually. The principal import items are meat, animal feeds, fruits, vegetables, and beverages.

While Bermuda's future is bright, it is also somewhat precarious because of its dangerous degree of dependency on tourism and on the continued presence of the U.S. military bases, a rapidly increasing population, and limited acreage on which to house it. To widen the economic base, a free port has been set up covering an area of about 75 acres. To encourage the establishment of certain types of industry in it, exemption from tax on income and profits is granted. Bermuda has withstood the loss to its business and economy resulting from a 30 percent reduction in 1963 in the size of the U.S. military personnel and dependents, who contributed over \$30 million annually to the economy through salaries to Bermudians employed at the bases and other expenditures. The improvement and expansion of facilities for tourists reflect a healthy optimism in Bermuda's future. With the continued expansion of tourism, the outlook is for increased imports of foodstuffs from the United States; and barring unusual events, the future economic growth of Bermuda would seem assured.

BRITISH GUIANA

Capital: Georgetown
(Tables 9 and 30)

The economy of the country is primarily agricultural. Over half the working population depend on agriculture for a livelihood, and in 1960 over one-third of the gross domestic product originated from this sector. Agriculture also provides over three-fifths of total exports. Per capita income in 1960 was estimated at \$280.

Population and land use.--The country's population was estimated at 584,265 ^{2/} in 1963 and is increasing at the rate of 3 to 4 percent annually. The total area of British Guiana is 83,000 square miles (53,120,000 acres). Less than 1 percent of the land is cultivated, and this small area is confined to a narrow coastal belt. About half of the cropland is planted to rice, about 30 percent to sugarcane, and the remainder to miscellaneous crops such as coconuts, cocoa, bananas, oranges, limes, coffee, and corn. A few cattle and other livestock are pastured on lower and more poorly drained coastal sections that are too wet to be used for other purposes. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the interior savannas.

Agricultural production.--Sugar and rice are the dominant crops. The former is grown on large estates, where about one-third of the country's wage earners are employed. Production is well organized and yields are high. The 1961 output of 330,200 tons dropped only 2.5 percent to 322,100 in 1963, despite the general strike. Rice is produced by the large number of small farmers, and output has expanded 54 percent since 1959, reaching 139,000 tons milled in 1963. Heavy rains and low-lying, flat lands provide ideal conditions for flooding paddy fields during the growing season, and drainage canals facilitate removal of water at harvest time.

Except on sugar estates, where production is efficient and economical, simple hand methods are used on most agricultural operations. Labor-saving machinery is little used in other crop production.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The local diet is high in carbohydrates, reflecting the large intake of rice and sugar, also yams, pumpkins, bananas, and plantains, all of which are

^{2/} Excludes an estimated 27,000 Amerindians.

produced in quantities sufficient for local needs. Other crops produced for domestic consumption, such as cocoa, citrus, coffee, corn, vegetables, coconuts (for oil production), and miscellaneous fruit, must be supplemented by imports. Some meat and milk are produced locally, but the country depends on imports for additional quantities and for all other commodities.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government is continuing its efforts to diversify agriculture, with emphasis on vegetables, edible oil crops, coffee, and cocoa. Purebred animals have been imported to upgrade the dairy cattle on the coastlands and the beef cattle in the interior. Cattle from the Rupununi savannas were quarantined in 1962 following a severe outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, a disease endemic to the area. Programs with incentives of free seedlings and bonuses for acreage planted have not been successful, but the coffee program of 1963 with guaranteed prices has made good progress though it is on a small scale. The diversifications and land resettlement programs have been included in the one-year crash program which followed the 5-year plan that ended in early 1964.

British Guiana has an agreement with various Caribbean islands to supply their demand for rice, at agreed prices. The Government Rice Marketing Board handles all rice exports. More than half of the sugar produced is sold to the United Kingdom at fixed prices under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. British Guiana also shares in the U.S. sugar quota given to the British Caribbean area.

Imports are regulated by both specific and ad valorem rates. Preferential rates on many commodities from the British Commonwealth are about one-half those of the general tariffs. There are no exchange controls or quantitative restrictions that materially affect U.S. trade with British Guiana, but there are certain restrictions on imports of a few products competitive with locally produced goods.

Trade and outlook.--Total exports and imports were almost balanced in 1961, being valued at \$86.5 million and \$85.5 million, respectively. Preliminary unpublished data indicate a rise of 10.5 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively, in 1962, and an increase of 9 percent for exports in 1963 and a steep drop of about 44 percent for imports. The increase in exports is mainly attributable to higher sugar prices. The bulk of the trade has been with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and the British West Indies including Trinidad. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were 58.5 percent and 18.6 percent of the totals.

Sugar and molasses account for over 68 percent and rice for 26 percent of the country's agricultural exports, and together for 55 percent of total exports. The agricultural imports consist mostly of foodstuffs, of which the principal items are flour, milk, fruits and vegetables, salted meats, fats, and oils. The United States supplied 30 percent of the agricultural imports and 20 percent of total imports, and received 20 percent of both agricultural and total exports.

The long-term trend in British Guiana's three major industries--sugar, rice, and bauxite--will probably continue upward. However, the political disturbances, accompanied by strikes and riots, and the drought occurring in the first half of 1964, caused a drop in the production of sugar and rice of about 23 percent and 26 percent, respectively, and also in the cultivation of small farm cash crops. Bauxite and alumina account for 27 percent of all exports; output was reduced by the strike in 1963 but has since been increasing.

The Government has set aside about 9,000 acres for the development of banana cultivation in accordance with its policy of diversification of agriculture. It is also urging the expansion of the pig industry and offering help, because of an assured market in Surinam.

The Guyana Industrial Development Corporation is actively providing incentives for new industries to come to the country. With the reestablishment of political stability, foreign funds will no doubt be forthcoming for investment, and the country should then resume its economic expansion. With increased economic activity, U.S. exports to the territory should increase both for agricultural and nonagricultural items.

BRITISH HONDURAS
Capital: Belize
(Tables 10 and 31)

Citrus culture, sugar production, and lumbering are the chief economic activities, accounting for 88.5 percent of the country's exports in 1961. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing contribute around 40 percent to the gross domestic product. The total labor force is estimated at around 31,000, of whom approximately 50 percent are engaged in seasonal agricultural and forestry work.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at about 98,900 in 1963 and is concentrated in the coastal areas. Around one-third live in Belize City, the capital. The annual population growth rate is about 2.7 percent.

The total area of the country is 8,866 square miles (5,674,240 acres). The Government owns over half of British Honduras' land area, or about 3,125,000 acres. Private land holdings total some 2,500,000 acres of which about 1 million acres are owned by the Belize Estate and Produce Company.

Over 8,000 square miles, or 92 percent of the total area, are in forests, which include mahogany, cedar, pine, and rosewood as well as woods suitable for pulp production.

Agricultural production.--The principal crops grown for export are sugar, citrus, and coconuts. The most important crops grown for home consumption are corn, red kidney beans, and rice. Plantains are also a popular item in the local diet.

Sugar is now British Honduras' most important crop. It is produced mostly in the northern part of the country. Citrus production is centered in the Stann Creek Valley in the central part of the country.

Little sustained effort has been devoted in the past to developing agricultural potential. Recently, however, expansion has taken place in sugarcane and citrus, and in mid-1964 the private plans were for an investment of \$15 million in producing bananas for export.

Despite the suitability of many areas of British Honduras for livestock raising, the country is still dependent to a large extent on imported meat and meat products and dairy products.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Average daily per capita food consumption in terms of calories was 2,020 in 1959-61 and 2,160 in 1956-58. The lower calorie total in 1959-61 was due to a decrease in corn consumption.

British Honduras imports a large part of its foodstuffs, some of which can be produced locally such as rice, beans, and milk. It normally produces about 25 percent of rice requirements and is now practically self-sufficient in red kidney beans. Yams, sweetpotatoes, and other vegetables are grown and consumed on the farms.

Corn production depends to a great degree on the weather, and the crop usually supplies up to one-third of local needs. Corn is not the chief source of calories in British Honduras but rather wheat flour, which supplies just over one-fourth of total calories. All wheat flour is imported.

The milk supply is inadequate and the consumption of dairy products is low. Imports of canned and dried milk, cheese, and butter supply almost all of local requirements.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The general agricultural policy of the Government is aimed at obtaining self-sufficiency in the basic food crops and expanding the production of foreign exchange earners such as sugar and citrus.

The Department of Agriculture assists farmers by making available to them farm machinery and equipment for land clearing, cultivating, fertilizing, and seeding operations. These services are provided at cost.

The Government is no longer encouraging the production of cocoa and coconuts. Emphasis has shifted to the production of sugarcane and rice. With favorable climatic conditions, the country is expected to produce nearly 50 percent of its rice requirements.

The Marketing Board directly controls the imports of rice and corn and indirectly controls bean imports. None of the basic food crops are exported. Imports of most other agricultural commodities are unrestricted.

Trade and outlook.--British Honduras has a chronic trade imbalance which will not be corrected soon. Imports in 1961 were valued at \$15.9 million, of which agricultural products represented 25 percent. The more important agricultural imports are dairy products, wheat flour, pulses, and miscellaneous food preparations. The United States supplied 45 percent of the agricultural total.

Exports in 1961 amounted to \$7.8 million, of which 74 percent were agricultural products. Sugar and citrus made up 91 percent of the agricultural total. The United Kingdom is the leading market for British Honduras' farm products and took 84 percent of the total in 1961.

In the near future British Honduras will probably import about the same variety of agricultural commodities as in the past. In view of the increased acreage of corn, rice, and beans, imports of these commodities will probably decline.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (Leeward Islands)

Capital: Road Town, Tortola
(Table 11)

The economy of this colony is dependent on agriculture which affords employment for a majority of the working population. Agriculture and fishing contributed about 35 percent to the gross domestic product in 1961. The per capita income rose from \$228 in 1960 to about \$266 in 1961.

Population and land use.--The population was approximately 7,760 in 1963. An estimated 70 percent of the actively engaged were in livestock and crop production and 10 percent in fishing. About 84 percent of the population live on Tortola, 8 percent on Virgin Gorda, 4 percent each on Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, and the remainder on the other islands.

The total area of the British Virgin Islands is almost 59 square miles (37,760 acres) comprising 36 islands, 11 of which are inhabited. The principal islands are Tortola, the largest (21 square miles), Virgin Gorda, Anegada, and Jost Van Dyke. Anegada, a flat coral island, has little soil; the other three islands contain most of the fertile land. Of the total area, 9 percent is cultivated, 10 percent in tree crops, 16 percent in permanent pasture, and 7 percent in scrub brush. The remainder is mostly small islands and marginal areas, three-fourths of which are Crown lands. The greater part of the land is independently owned and cultivated by small holders, the average holding being 18 acres. There are few estates and few annual tenancies. Cultivation methods are primitive; there are no animal-drawn or power-driven implements other than two tractors owned by the Department of Agriculture and made available to the farmers. The use of fertilizer is increasing.

Agricultural production.--The main agricultural activities are stock raising and the cultivation of forage grasses. The principal crops are bananas, coconuts, limes, and sugarcane. Bananas occupied 98 acres in 1963, representing a 40 percent increase in acreage over the previous year. These increased plantings are the result of Government encouragement, increased demand locally and for export, and good prices.

Sugarcane occupies about 60 acres and is grown principally for the manufacture of rum. No sugar is manufactured in the colony. Coconuts, which occupy about 140 acres, are grown on small estates and in scattered plantings. The nuts are used locally as pig and poultry feed; some are also exported. The demand for limes is growing with expanding tourism, and a larger output is being encouraged. The production of food crops in 1963 increased about 24 percent over that of 1962. The chief industry is stock raising--principally cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry. The main areas of cattle production are Tortola, Jost Van Dyke, and Virgin Gorda. There are five poultry farms in the colony, only one of which produces broilers. Fishing is the second most important industry producing for local consumption and export.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Fish provides the largest source of protein in the local diet. The colony is self-sufficient in a variety of fruits and vegetables, and eggs, but is dependent on imports for all other foodstuffs. While livestock are exported, some meat (including broilers) is imported.

Agricultural and trade policy.--Assistance to farmers and fishermen in the form of loans continues. The Government's agricultural station on Tortola conducts a program of agricultural development for the colony; emphasis is placed on improvement of livestock by upgrading, development and management of pastures, and encouragement of better soil management and cultural practices.

In addition to import and export duties, there is an excise duty on sugar. Commonwealth preference rates apply. Trade liberalization with dollar area countries became effective in 1959. The West Indian dollar is legal tender; and the U.S. dollar, which has been in general use, was also made legal tender in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Since 1960 the trend has been downward for exports and upward for imports. The ratio of imports to exports widened from 8 to 1 in 1961 to 13 to 1 in 1962, with a slight increase indicated for 1963. These trends have been sustained by the requirements of tourism and by greater local consumption of the export commodities induced by higher incomes. The trade deficit is offset by United Kingdom grants, tourist expenditures, and remittances from workers abroad. Exports and imports shifted from \$154,000 and \$1.3 million respectively in 1961 to \$132,000 and \$1.9 million (estimated in 1963). Reexports accounted for about 7 percent of total exports and were mostly nonagricultural items. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were 78 percent and 32 percent respectively of the totals.

Livestock accounted for 67 percent of all exports in 1961, fruits and vegetables for 8 percent, and fish for 9 percent. Almost all exports go to the U.S. Virgin Islands. Grains, sugar, milk, meats, and animal feeds were the principal agricultural items imported. The principal source of supply are the U.S. Virgin Islands, the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United Kingdom in that order. The U.S. share of the colony's imports in 1961 was about one-fourth of the total valued at \$313,200; about one-fourth of this total was agricultural commodities, mainly foodstuffs. The colony's imports from the U.S. Virgin Islands amounted to 32 percent of all its imports, of which half were agricultural. The nonagricultural imports include equipment and materials for the tourist industry. The only other industries are a rum distillery, boat building, the making of concrete blocks, and straw and basket work.

Workers move freely between the British and the U.S. Virgin Islands to take advantage of the seasonal tourist trade. The growth of tourism in the British Virgin Islands may offer an expanded market for both locally produced meats, vegetables, and fishery products of good quality and for food imports.

CAYMAN ISLANDS 3/

Capital: Georgetown, Grand Cayman

Agriculture is limited by the shortage of cultivable land. Also, much of the agricultural land because of its stony character, can be cultivated only by manual labor. The economy of the islands depends heavily on remittances from Caymanian seamen employed on merchant ships and also on rope production--a cottage industry; fishing for turtles and sharks; and tourism--a growing industry.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 8,400 in 1963. The total area is 100 square miles (64,000 acres), consisting of 3 islands: Grand Cayman, 76 square miles, with a population of about 6,600; Cayman Brac, 10 square miles, with 1,300; and little Cayman, 9 square miles, with about 100.

There are some 5,000 acres of arable land and 6,000 acres of pastures. Grand Cayman has a large area of swamp lands, which it is not economically practical to reclaim at present. Rich pockets of loam occur among the older limestones. Outcroppings of coral limestone make tillage difficult. The islands can produce a wide range of tropical fruits and vegetables; however, large areas of land have gone out of cultivation because of lack of labor.

Agricultural production.--Citrus fruits, papayas, bananas, breadfruit, and root crops such as cassava, are grown. Coconut plantations were destroyed by disease but disease-resistant strains are being introduced. The Colony's livestock include cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, pigs, and poultry. There are good pastures suitable for grazing cattle.

3/ Cayman Islands' trade was excluded from this report because it is not reported separately.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Local fruit, root crops such as sweetpotatoes and yams, and garden vegetables are sufficient for home consumption, but all other foodstuffs must be imported. Meat imports supplement local production.

Agricultural and trade policies.--Efforts to encourage farmers to increase production include the making of low-interest loans after approval by a committee. The Government has also undertaken to supply heavy equipment to break up the outcroppings of coral limestone in several areas so that cultivation with small implements may be feasible.

The major part of the Government's revenue comes from import duties and the sale of postage stamps, as there is no income tax, land tax, estate or excise duty in the Caymans.

Trade and outlook.--Trade increased 5 percent between 1961 and 1963. Exports and imports in 1963 amounted to \$96,572 and \$2,346,640, respectively, representing an increase of 4.6 percent and 5.2 percent over the 1961 figures. Imports are more than 24 times in excess of exports; but this formidable gap is balanced by remittances from seafaring nationals. There are no agricultural exports. The commodities exported are turtle skins and dried turtle meat, frozen conch, conch shells, and shark fins and skins, which all go to the United States; and thatch rope, which is highly resistant to salt water and which goes mainly to Jamaica.

The basic imports are flour, cornmeal, sugar, coffee, rice, salt meat, beans, condensed milk, textiles, and petroleum products, which come chiefly from the United States and Jamaica.

Several incentive laws have been passed to encourage industry, but so far with few results. The manufacture of rope from the leaf of the thatch palm, a forest product, is still the only occupation that can compete with work at sea as a means of livelihood. Light industries include the making of concrete blocks and tiles and fish processing. The shortage of labor is a handicap in the development of industry. Caymanians are good boat builders, and this industry may be revived.

High wages of the merchant seamen and the shortage of labor because of their absence have caused wages to rise in the Colony, which makes for a standard of living that is among the highest in the West Indies. The Colony received grants from the United Kingdom for local expenditures; these were \$67,200 in 1961, \$42,000 in 1962, and \$28,000 in 1963.

The construction of an airport in the Cayman Islands in 1963 facilitated expansion of the tourist industry. It is developing slowly in Cayman Brac, which can now be reached only by light aircraft. A jet airport to be built on Grand Cayman in 1965 should further accelerate expansion of the industry. A free port in January 1965 should also tend to encourage development of the tourist industry in the islands generally. These developments should encourage increased local output and may lead to larger imports of agricultural products.

DOMINICA (Windward Islands)

Capital: Roseau
(Table 12)

Dominica may be said to have an export and agricultural economy, as it has no secondary industry of importance other than the processing of lime juice. Agriculture contributed 41 percent of the gross domestic product in 1963. The per capita income was \$169 in 1959.

Population and land use.--The population, estimated at 62,696 in 1963, is considered small for the island's area of 305 square miles (195,200 acres), averaging 3 acres per capita. About 48 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture.

The island is divided in the center by a north-south range of mountains reaching 5,000 feet at the highest peak. About 54 percent of the total area is forest; 26 percent, under cultivation and in tree crops; 5 percent, arable but undeveloped; 2 percent, in meadows and pastures; and the remainder, in roads, buildings, and wasteland.

Agricultural production.--Bananas, the principal crop, occupy 13,000 acres, or 26 percent of the cultivated land. Other cash crops are limes (mostly converted to juice), coconuts (exported in the form of copra), grapefruit, oranges, cocoa, mangoes, and vanilla. Some food crops are also produced for local consumption. Sugarcane is grown for the production of rum directly from the cane juice for local consumption. Dominica does not produce sugar.

Most of the crops were affected by three hurricanes which struck the island in September and October 1963. Although about 80 percent of the banana crop was destroyed, enough fruit had been harvested previously to permit a small increase in exports over the previous year. A record crop of 41,300 metric tons was reported for 1964.

Large farms produce the greater part of the export crops. Vanilla, cocoa, and a considerable part of the bananas are grown on small holdings. One-third of all the farms are less than 1 acre. There is little mechanization, most agricultural operations being carried on by hand implements.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The diet of the population is deficient in vegetable and animal protein. The various root and tuber crops--consisting chiefly of dasheen, tannia, cassava, yams, and sweetpotatoes--form the most important element in local food production. The many tropical fruits grown are not sufficient for local needs. The island is self-sufficient in coffee and cocoa. Fresh fish forms the staple protein food of most of the inhabitants on the leeward coast of the island. The bulk of the fish consumed, meats, cereal products, edible oils, sugar, and other foodstuffs must be imported.

Agricultural and trade policy.--In 1953, the Government brought in pedigreed stock for stud purposes. In 1963, the Government received from the Heifer Project, Inc., of the United States a gift of pedigree goats and Jersey heifers and bulls to be used for improving local strains and thus improving protein production and consumption. The Government is continuing its efforts to encourage, guide, and assist farmers to adopt new and advanced methods of husbandry. With this objective, the Agricultural Department in 1963 began the issue of a quarterly Agricultural News-Bulletin for happenings in the agricultural world. The Department called attention to the low yields of the island's major agricultural crops and the need for increased efficiency of production.

Dominica and the other three Windward Islands have a new and continuous contract with a British firm, with a review every 5 years, effective from May 1964, for the purchase, transport, and marketing of their bananas. There are in effect tariffs for revenue and Commonwealth preference rates. Trade liberalization with dollar area countries became effective in 1959; however, controls are maintained for sugar, wheat and wheat products, and fats and oils.

Trade and outlook.--Exports from Dominica in 1962 totaled \$4.5 million, or about 5 percent more than the \$4.3 million in 1961. Imports totaled \$7.5 million, which was 20 percent more than the \$6.2 million in 1961. Agricultural exports and imports accounted for about 90 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the totals in 1961. Bananas account for over 63 percent of total exports; they go to the United Kingdom. Banana exports reached 28,120 tons in 1962, about 1 percent less than in 1961; but they increased in 1963 notwithstanding hurricane losses. Other important agricultural exports are lime juice and citrus fruits, which go chiefly to the United Kingdom, and copra and coconut oil, which go to Barbados. About one-third of the imports are agricultural commodities, mostly foodstuffs. Principal sources of supply are the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. In 1961, the United States received from Dominica lime juice, cocoa beans, bay and lime oils, and some fruit and supplied the island with animal feed and foodstuffs amounting to \$184,000 and comprising mainly meat and meat preparations, fruits, and vegetables.

Dominica has much potential in agriculture. With no shortage of land, expansion in bananas and other crops can take place both extensively and intensively. The island could have a timber industry but it needs more roads, a deep water harbor and land settlement, nearly all of which require capital investment and a large expenditure.

A chicken broiler business was started in November 1963, and in 1964 the island commenced shipping canned orange juice and canned grapefruit segments to other islands. Trade between Dominica and other small islands is significant but is meeting increasing competition from Trinidad. Two hotels under construction in Dominica are expected to be completed early in 1965. This should serve to expand the tourist industry, add to the economy of the island, and increase agricultural and other imports.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

Capital: Stanley
(Tables 13 and 32)

Agriculture is almost nonexistent in this area, except for the natural pastures in the Falkland Islands that support sheep, cattle, and horses. The main value of these islands is their

strategic position. The Dependencies are Antarctic in character and have no agriculture. Among this group is South Georgia, area 1,450 square miles, with an active whaling industry and a population of 1,400 which declines to less than half in the winter.

Population and land use.--Total population of the Falklands was 2,150 in 1963. The principal industry, sheep farming, employs approximately 500 men. Total area is 4,618 square miles (2,955,520 acres), consisting of two main islands and 200 smaller islands. The surface is hilly, and the entire country is covered with moorland with numerous outcrops of rocks. The soil is mainly peat, but sandy areas occur.

Agricultural production.--There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables, fruit bushes, and in some places oats and grass for hay are grown. Trees exist only where they have been planted. Most of the islands and coastal areas are covered with a tufted grass which is excellent feed for livestock. Grazing is the principal industry and whaling the next in importance. One-third of the land and sheep are owned by the only existing company.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--With the exception of mutton and beef and a limited quantity of vegetables and berry fruits, practically the whole of the Colony's foodstuffs are imported. South Georgia is entirely dependent on imports for all commodities.

Trade and outlook.--The principal items of export value are wool, hides and skins, whale oil and meal, and from South Georgia whale oil only. The United Kingdom received over 70 percent of the exports and supplied 37 percent of the imports in 1961. The United States supplied \$400 worth of poultry. Trade shows a downward trend for both the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. Exports have declined about 43 percent since 1954 and imports, about 52 percent.

FRENCH GUIANA

Capital: Cayenne
(Table 14)

Agriculture is limited to the production of crops for local consumption, but it provides an occupation for about one-fourth of the actively engaged. It contributes about 9 percent to the gross domestic product, which is roughly \$11 million. The per capita income of \$242 in 1960 rose to \$300 in 1962. The increase was made possible by heavy expenditures of the French Government both in the local government establishments and in development funds, which maintain an artificially high standard of living.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 35,000 in 1963, over half of whom resided in the capital. The total area of French Guiana is 35,134 square miles (22,486,000 acres), of which only 10,000 acres are cultivated and in tree crops; about one-half of 1 percent in permanent meadows and pasture; 94 percent in forest; and 5 percent in wasteland, buildings, and other uses. Generally the cultivated lands are located around the settlements scattered the length of the coastal strip of Guiana proper, while in the hinterland region of the virgin forest of the Territory of Inini, there is mining for gold and other metals.

Agricultural production.--The principal crops produced are for local consumption: Cassava, sugarcane, bananas, corn, rice, green vegetables, sweetpotatoes and yams, and grass for the cattle. Pigs and poultry are also raised. Forest products provide the principal cash crop.

Cassava production of 17,500 metric tons in 1963 was 17 percent higher than in the two previous years. There are two sugar factories which at present grind cane only to make rum. The steep increase in 1963 in the production of bananas and pineapples is due to a pilot project that is part of a 12,355-acre development plan on the coast at Mahury. The projects are being set up by the French Overseas Technical Assistance and Social Credit Agency (SATEC) and the financing is under consideration by the European Development Fund.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The territory is self-sufficient in cassava, sweetpotatoes, and yams but must supplement its production of corn, rice, and meat by imports. It is dependent on imports for all other commodities, the principal ones being wheat flour, sugar, dairy products, canned meat, fats, and oils. The demand for imported commodities, however, is chiefly from the city population, where salaries are larger and tastes have shifted--from root crops to wheat products for example.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government is trying to diversify and expand agricultural production. For this purpose programs have been put into effect in recent years to determine and introduce crops most suitable to Guiana's soils, to distribute land to landless farmers, and to provide technical assistance to farmers.

The trade policies of French Guiana are the same as those of Martinique.

Trade and outlook.--French Guiana's imports and exports amounted to \$11.3 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in 1963, nearly doubling 1961 trade. The very heavy trade deficit reflects the extent of the subsidy given to French Guiana by France. Rum is the only product exported that is derived from an agricultural crop; it earned \$99,000 in 1961 and \$150,000 in 1963, and is sent to France. France and the French Antilles are the principal markets for French Guiana's exports. The other principal export items are lumber, rosewood essence, and gold. About \$3 million in shrimp were exported but not included in customs statistics because they are caught on the high seas.

The country has good possibilities for growth. Several French plywood and timber companies have acquired exploration permits, so that the forests may be exploited on a large scale. The shrimp fishing activity is established, and public investment expenditures are increasing.

The European Development Fund is financing the building of an all-weather road from the Surinam border to connect with a paved highway to Cayenne. The French Government may build a missile range in French Guiana which will profoundly affect the level of economic activity in that country. Such increased activity will give greater impetus to diversified agriculture and at the same time increase the demand for foodstuffs and other commodities.

GRENADA (Windward Islands)
Capital: St. George's
(Table 15)

The economy is based on agriculture with its three supporting crops--cocoa, nutmegs, and bananas. Agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product in 1961 was about 29 percent, having declined with the rapid rise in the cost of Government services and tourist expenditures. Estimated per capita income in 1961 was \$189.

Population and land use.--The population, estimated at 91,967 in 1963 includes Carriacou, a dependency. With the exception of Barbados, Grenada is the most densely populated island in the West Indies with 0.9 acres per head.

The total area is 133 square miles (85,120 acres), consisting of Grenada (120 square miles) and Carriacou (13 square miles). Over 60 percent of the area is under cultivation and in tree crops, though some may be marginal land; about 14 percent is woodland and forest reserve and 8 percent pasture. About half of the cultivated area is on small estates and the remainder on small holdings of not more than 1 acre. There are no large estates in Grenada, all land being held by small planters and subsistence farmers. Hand cultivation is practiced for all crops. On account of the topography of the island and the relatively small agricultural units, mechanical tillage has very limited possibilities, particularly in the case of tree crops. However, there has been increased interest in tractors and machinery for hauling and for clearing land.

Agricultural production.--The principal cash crops are cocoa, nutmegs, bananas, limes, and cotton (in Carriacou). Sugarcane, coconuts, and numerous food crops are grown for local consumption. Cocoa, the principal crop, occupies 18,000 acres and yielded 2,060 tons in 1963 and 2,720 in 1964. One-fifth was produced by small farmers and the remainder by medium and large growers. Nutmegs, second in importance, occupied 6,500 acres and produced 758 tons in 1963. This crop is recovering from the devastation caused by hurricane Janet in 1955 but has not reached the pre-1955 output of about 2,600 tons. Bananas, interplanted with tree crops and also occupying 1,500 acres of pure stand, are of increasing importance, with a yield of about 13,000 tons in 1963.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Grenada has a low protein diet. Besides the export crops of cocoa and bananas, such food crops as corn, root crops, and fruit are produced in fair quantities for local consumption, but the supply is inadequate. Copra, previously exported, is now being processed into edible oil for local consumption. Some meat, poultry, and sugar are also produced, but the bulk of food must be imported. Food, beverages, and tobacco account for about 30 percent of the value of total imports of the island.

Agricultural and trade policy.--Grenada's development plan for 1960-64 was estimated to cost about \$14 million, half of which has been financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. About 28 percent of the total expenditure was allotted for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and land settlement. Plans to set up agricultural credit facilities have not yet been implemented owing to lack of funds. A Cocoa Industry Ordinance was passed in November 1964, its object being to insure a high-quality product, control its export, and promote the interests of the industry in the difficult market. Cocoa, nutmegs, and bananas continue to receive close attention. Encouragement is also given to the raising of cattle, pigs, and poultry, both for the domestic market and for export. A new agreement has been signed for shipping bananas to the United Kingdom under contract. To save the sugar industry in Grenada and eliminate the expense of imported sugar, the Government imported a special variety of sugarcane for propagation and distribution.

There are in effect tariffs for revenue, and Commonwealth preference rates. Trade liberalization with dollar area countries became effective in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Exports dropped steeply in 1961 but recovered and in 1963 exceeded the 1959 figure of \$4.4 million. The upward trend in imports was reversed in 1962 and 1963, but imports still roughly doubled the export figure. This unfavorable balance of trade is offset by income from tourism and grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. In 1963, exports and imports amounted to about \$4.5 million and \$8.6 million, respectively. Reexports in 1961 totaled \$92,800. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were 97 percent and 28 percent, respectively, of the totals.

Cocoa and spices make up about 71 percent of the island's agricultural exports, and bananas 26 percent. The agricultural imports are nearly all foodstuffs. The United Kingdom is the largest market and the principal supplier of Grenada. Other important markets are the United States and West Germany; other principal suppliers are the West Indies, Canada, and the United States. The United States received cocoa, nutmegs, and mace from Grenada and in 1961 supplied 11 percent of its total imports and 10 percent of its agricultural imports comprising such foodstuffs as fresh poultry, dried and salted beef, flour, fruit, vegetables, and animal feed.

The outlook for Grenada's agricultural economy is favorable. Cocoa may soon attain its previous high output prior to hurricane Janet. As most of the damaged trees have been replaced with high-yielding clones, a yield of 181 kilos (400 pounds) per acre may be expected. The nutmeg crop was expected to be smaller in 1964 because of unfavorable weather. Bananas are of increasing importance, not only as a shade crop, but in their own right as a large income producer. Greater expansion may be expected upon implementation of a projected program of feeder roads in banana-growing areas. The future of the livestock industry is promising but is dependent to some extent on the availability of agricultural credit. Tourism's contribution to the economy in 1961, 1962, and 1963 approximated one-fourth of the total value of exports. Further expansion was expected upon the completion of two hotels early in 1965 and the extension of the airport to accommodate jet aircraft. Only a few minor industries exist for the manufacture of edible oil, soap, lime oil, muscovado sugar, shirts, and cigarettes (tobacco is imported) for local consumption. The lime oil is exported. Relatively high levels of imports should continue, particularly for temperate-zone commodities.

GUADELOUPE

Capital: Basse-Terre
(Table 16)

Guadeloupe's economy is based essentially on agriculture--sugarcane and bananas. These crops occupy over half the cropland and contribute the greater part of the value of all exports. Agriculture provided 40 percent of the gross domestic product in 1960. The continuing economic growth and rising living standards of the island are largely the results of a steady increase in French public spending. It is the policy of the French Republic to bring the living standards of this overseas department nearer to those of Metropolitan France. This in itself should insure a regular pace of economic expansion over the next few years, and an increasing per capita income, which was estimated at \$352 in 1960.

Population and land use.--Population, estimated at 297,000 in 1963, increases at a rate of about 3 percent a year. It is a young population, over half being under 20 years of age. Over 41 percent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture.

The total area of Guadeloupe is 687 square miles (439,838 acres). This department of France consists of two large islands--Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre--separated by a narrow channel--and five smaller islands which are dependencies: Marie Galante, Les Saintes, St. Barthelemy, Desirade, and the northern two-thirds of the island of St. Martin (the southern third being a part of the Netherlands Antilles). Of the total area, 26 percent is cultivable, 8 percent is in tree crops, 8 percent in savannas, 38 percent in forests, and the remaining 20 percent in roads, buildings, and wasteland. All the cultivable land has not yet been developed. The majority of the large sugar and banana estates belong to companies, but there is also a large group of small and medium-scale farmers. The sharecropper system is widespread.

Agricultural production.--Sugarcane and bananas, the two principal crops, occupy 56 percent of the cropland. Secondary export crops are coffee, cocoa, and vanilla. These three crops have suffered from a shift to bananas. The production of vegetables, fruit, and other crops is entirely for local consumption and occupies about 30 percent of the cropland. Livestock is raised by sharecroppers and small farmers. The Government is helping them to improve breeds and increase production.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The basic diet consists of bread, root vegetables, cooking bananas, breadfruit, dried and fresh fish, rice, and lentils--a diet high in carbohydrates and low in protein.

Fruits, root crops, and garden vegetables are produced for local consumption. Most of the other foodstuffs must be imported. The most important of these are flour, rice, codfish, dairy products, and pulses. Only about one-tenth of the annual consumption of meat is imported.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The agricultural and trade policies of Guadeloupe are the same as those described for Martinique. But coffee, almost totally abandoned in Martinique, is still produced in Guadeloupe.

Trade and outlook.--Practically all of Guadeloupe's trade continues to be with France and the Franc Zone. However, there has been a shift to EEC members in the pattern of trade since the establishment of the European Common Market. In 1963, exports and imports were valued at \$38.1 million and \$69.3 million, respectively. Exports rose 5.5 percent since 1961 and imports increased 31 percent. Guadeloupe was struck by hurricanes in the fall of 1963 and 1964, which caused an increase in its imports of food and construction materials, and a decrease in the quantity of bananas available for export. Monetary transfers by the French Government for public investment and budgetary expenses offset the annual trade deficit.

In 1961, sugar and byproducts accounted for 60 percent of the value of total exports, and bananas accounted for 37 percent. In 1962, the proportions were 63 percent and 34 percent respectively. The United States supplied 3.8 percent of the value of Guadeloupe's total imports in 1961 and 4.3 percent in 1962, less than 16 percent being for foodstuffs. It received 17 percent and 8.2 percent of Guadeloupe's exports in 1961 and 1962, respectively, consisting chiefly of sugar. This latter figure was expected to be maintained for 1963 and 1964 because of the 3-year U.S. sugar quota.

Production of the island's traditional export crops--sugar and bananas--were about the same in 1961 and 1962, but lower in 1963 because of the hurricane. However, sugar brought greater returns because of the higher prices within the Franc Zone markets, in keeping with world-market trends. Plans are underway to increase the present sugarcane acreage by at least 10 percent, and some new acreage will be reaped in 1965. Hurricanes in the fall of 1963 and 1964 reduced the 1964 banana crop by more than one-third and the 1965 crop will also be smaller. Tourism promises to contribute to the economy as two 100-room tourist-class hotels were constructed during 1963. U.S. sales of foodstuffs and other consumer goods, such as household appliances and machinery, are expected to maintain their current upward trend.

MARTINIQUE

Capital: Fort-de-France
(Table 17)

Agriculture is still the base of Martinique's economy, as it is the largest single source of employment and accounts for over 96 percent of all exports. In 1961, agriculture contributed 29 percent of the gross domestic product. Though the island suffered severe hurricane damage in 1963, the gross national product rose by roughly 6 percent during the year largely because of the steadily upward trend of French public spending. As the French Government intends to bring the

living standards of this overseas department nearer to those of Metropolitan France, a steady rate of economic growth should ensue over the next few years. The per capita income, which was \$349 in 1960, also will increase accordingly. Plans include building a tourist-class hotel, and this should contribute to the economy.

Population and land use.--Population, estimated at 303,000 in 1963, increases at about 3 percent a year. It is a young population, over half being under 20 years of age. Over 41 percent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture.

The total area of Martinique is almost 425 square miles (271,810 acres), of which about 24 percent is cultivable with 6 percent in tree crops; 18 percent in pastures and savannas; 24 percent in forests; and 28 percent in wasteland, roads, and buildings. Almost all the agricultural land is used; the expansion of one crop means the contraction of another. Most of the estates are large and belong to a small group--generally descendants of the early planters. The area cultivated by small farmers is limited.

Agricultural production.--Bananas and sugarcane--the two principal crops--occupy 67 percent of the cropland. Secondary export crops are pineapples and cocoa. Vegetables, fruits, and other crops are grown for local consumption. Cocoa and coffee, once produced in considerable quantities, have been largely replaced by bananas. Coffee, almost totally abandoned, must now be imported to meet local requirements. Livestock is raised by small farmers and the Government is helping to modernize the industry.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The diet of the people in Martinique is high in calories and low in protein. Locally grown vegetables must be supplemented by imports to meet the local demand. As living standards rise, the consumption of white bread continues to replace the cassava bread generally used in the country districts. Local production supplies 80 percent of the meat and 25 percent of the milk consumed. All other foodstuffs must be imported, the principal ones being wheat flour, vegetable oils, dairy products, dried codfish (a staple food), and canned goods.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The policy in both islands is to diversify agriculture to the extent possible and stabilize the area planted to sugar. Development of agriculture and small-scale farming is encouraged by loans and technical assistance. The French Government gives Martinique and Guadeloupe a quota for sugar and reserves two-thirds of its market for their bananas. Subsidies given the growers for sugar produced partly compensate them for high local wages established by the Government in France. A land reform program was begun in early 1964 for Martinique and Guadeloupe to modify existing land tenure patterns and increase the number of small farmers by reducing in size the large estates. For Martinique, this is a matter of considerable urgency because of the large amount of land in big estates and the absence of unused land. In contrast, Guadeloupe also has large estates but considerable amounts of unused land which can be made available to small farmers. SATEC is active in Martinique and Guadeloupe. Through the establishment of cooperatives it seeks to increase agricultural production and promote a group marketing system. It also makes agricultural credit available.

Tariffs are the same as those of France with a few exceptions such as capital equipment and essential consumer goods, on which duties may be reduced or exempted. Practically all commodities, regardless of their origin, are subject to a further taxation upon entry, the so-called Octroi de Mer. With this exception, imports from France are duty free; and those from other European Economic Community (EEC) countries are granted a preferential rate.

Trade and outlook.--The bulk of trade continues to be with France and the Franc Zone, and there is also trade with the EEC countries. Exports and imports totaled \$35.6 million and \$73.7 million respectively in 1963. While exports had risen only 6 percent since 1961, imports had risen 45 percent. This large increase in imports was due partly to an unusually large demand for imported construction materials and foodstuffs following hurricane losses, but mainly to increased levels of consumption and investment. By the same token, exports would have been larger but for hurricane destruction of the banana plantations. Almost all exports are agricultural.

Annual trade deficits are offset by monetary transfers by the French Government for current budgetary expenses and public investment. In 1961, sugar and its byproducts--molasses and rum--accounted for 41 percent of total exports, bananas for 45 percent, and fresh and processed pineapples for 11 percent. The principal items imported were foodstuffs (19.6 percent), petroleum products, fertilizers, and manufactured goods. Exports to the United States have consisted almost wholly of sugar under a U.S. quota effective through 1964. The United States supplied about 4 percent of the imports, mostly nonfarm products but including some pulses, milk, and salted or dried meat.

Sugar and bananas have largely recovered from extensive hurricane damage suffered in 1963. They should maintain their position in the short run chiefly because of a guaranteed place in the French market, and a fixed quota for sugar in the United States. However, Martinique cannot increase its output much because of limited resources. Efforts are being made to produce bananas more economically by increasing yield, improving quality, and reducing marketing and transportation costs. As food imports increase to meet the needs of an increasing population, the United States may expect to increase its supplies to this market.

MONTSERRAT (Leeward Islands)
Capital: Plymouth
(Table 18)

The economy of Montserrat is dependent on agriculture, with only a few minor secondary industries. Its contribution to the gross domestic product in 1963 was 39.6 percent. Income per capita in 1959 was \$149; it rose to \$182 in 1962.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 13,012 in 1963. About 60 percent of those actively employed are engaged in agriculture. The total area is 33 square miles (21,120 acres) of which 54 percent is arable land, 23 percent forest, and 23 percent scrub, brush, ravines, and buildings. About 64 percent of the arable land is under cultivation, and 33 percent is in pastures. There is little or no level land; the highest point is about 3,000 feet, where there is an extinct volcano.

Agricultural production.--The main cash crops are cotton, tomatoes, and bananas. Limes, carrots, sweetpotatoes, and numerous other fruits and vegetables are grown, including shallots, pumpkins, blackeye peas, peanuts, cabbage, and corn. About 75 percent of these are exported. Small farmers on freehold or rented land produce half of the cotton, limes, bananas, and the rest of the crops. Estates produce about 30 percent of the cotton crop; and sharecroppers, 20 percent. The use of mechanical tillage on estates and on lands cultivated by small farmers has increased, and there is a growing demand for tractor services provided by the Department of Agriculture.

In 1962, 72 tons of cotton were produced from 1,125 acres, but this acreage has since been reduced because of increased interest in growing bananas. Tomatoes and bananas, first grown commercially about 1960, attained outputs of 338 and 292 tons respectively in 1962. The banana crop suffered hurricane damage in October 1963. Sugarcane is grown to supply the rum distillery; and two sugar mills, operated by the Government, produce a syrup for home consumption and for export to Dominica.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Because the diet was found to be predominantly carbohydrate, large quantities of dry milk have been sent for school lunches through the United Nation's Children Fund. The island is self-sufficient in fresh meat. Vegetables such as corn and sweetpotatoes are grown for local consumption, but the greater part of the foodstuffs must be imported.

Agricultural and trade policy.--To check erosion, which is a serious problem owing to the steepness of many of the slopes, the Government pays a subsidy of 50 percent to small farmers introducing soil conservation measures on their holdings. The Montserrat Export Marketing Agency handles all vegetable exports. The livestock industry is being expanded under the 1960-64 Development Plan, and some cattle are exported to neighboring islands.

There are in effect tariffs for revenue, and Commonwealth preference rates. Imports of most agricultural products are unrestricted.

Trade and outlook.--Exports have fluctuated between \$200,000 and \$300,000 since 1959, dropping to \$199,000 in 1963; while imports have risen steadily from \$1.1 million in 1959 to \$1.6 million in 1963, varying from 3 to 7 times the value of exports. The difference in trade is offset mainly by grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. Reexports accounted for 21 percent of total exports in 1961. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were over 75 percent and 35 percent respectively of the totals.

Cotton, the major export, goes to the United Kingdom. It accounted for about 69 percent of the agricultural exports in 1961. Cattle, accounting for 11 percent, went to the neighboring islands of Dominica and Guadeloupe. Fruits and root vegetables accounted for 17 percent. Banana exports started in 1959 and increased rapidly reaching a value of \$8,300 in 1961 and \$22,720 in 1962. They go mostly to the United Kingdom through Dominica until such time as the quantity

justifies direct shipping. Fresh tomato exports increased, earning \$4,700 in 1961 and \$63,200 in 1962. This industry was stimulated by the establishment of a tomato paste factory, which later proved uneconomical to operate. Agricultural imports are mostly foodstuffs, flour and sugar being the largest items. Principal suppliers are the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The United States received fruit (tamarinds) and sheep and goat skins from Montserrat in 1961 and supplied that island with 13 percent of its total imports and 7 percent of its agricultural imports; the latter consisted chiefly of poultry, salted meat, canned fruit, fresh vegetables, pulses, and animal feeds.

Montserrat is optimistic about its future. It has a wide range of export crops, and its cotton has an assured market in the United Kingdom at a good price. Banana production, also with an assured market in the United Kingdom, can be increased both in acreage and yield. The tomato output can be increased and time of supply controlled to meet the needs of neighboring islands. The increase of tourism should stimulate greater vegetable production, and the livestock industry may be expected to expand further. Three land development projects are being planned for tourists and retirees from North America. The island will benefit as production increases and encourages regular shipping services to and from the United States and Canada.

The few secondary industries include a cotton ginney, 2 small sugar mills, a rum distillery, a lime-juice plant, and an oil expeller for handling the surplus cotton seed. A tomato processing plant, constructed in 1960, is not in operation at present.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Capital: Willemstad, Curacao
(Tables 19 and 35)

Agriculture is insignificant in the Netherlands Antilles. The economy is based on industry--especially oil refining, which is the principal contributor to the gross domestic product. Tourism's contribution is increasing, especially in the Windward Islands and Aruba. The per capita income in 1961 was \$900.

Population and land use.--The total population of the Netherlands Antilles in 1962 was 199,607, divided as follows: Curacao, 129,676 (65 percent); Aruba, 58,506 (29 percent); Bonaire, 6,086; St. Martin (southern part), 3,250; St. Eustatius, 1,069; and Saba, 1,020. The total population in 1963 was 202,000.

The Netherlands Antilles, with an area of 394 square miles (252,160 acres) comprise 6 islands divided as follows: The Leeward or ABC Islands of Aruba, 70.9; Bonaire, 11.9; Curacao, 178.5; and 500 miles to the northeast the Windward Islands of St. Eustatius, 11.8; Saba, 5; and St. Martin (southern part, the northern part is French territory), 16. The three ABC Islands have similar topographic features, having volcanic bases partly covered with coral reefs; they are more or less flat with occasional high hills. They are semiarid and have little vegetation other than divi-divi trees, aloes, cacti, and scrub brush. At present in Curacao 7,413 acres are considered arable, of which about 2,000 acres are in use. The Windward group is more mountainous and has enough rainfall to support crops on the small amount of available soil. Saba, an extinct volcano, has luxuriant vegetation and sides that fall directly into the sea. In the Windward Islands, most of the land is in the hands of small farmers, whose plots average 2 to 12 acres. On Saba the average is 2 to 4 acres. The use of farm machinery and equipment, including tractors, for agricultural purposes is negligible. There are no all-season water courses in any of the islands, which all suffer from lack of water.

Agricultural production.--Agriculture is of limited importance in the semiarid climate of the greater part of the Netherlands Antilles. The principal agricultural products are aloes (mainly on Aruba), sorghum, orange peel (only on Curacao), divi-divi (mainly on Curacao and Bonaire), peanuts and beans, fresh vegetables, and tropical fruits.

Because of the continued dry cycle, the grain sorghum harvest in 1963 did not meet the local demand, and large imports were necessary. The 1964 output also was reportedly small because of lack of rain in the latter part of 1963. Vegetable production was also reduced in 1964.

The nutriculture experiment in Aruba has been successful and the hydroponics farm on that island supplies the local market with a variety of vegetables.

Goats are numerous, and there are a small number of cows, sheep, and pigs on Curacao. The stock of dairy cattle was greatly reduced because of insufficient pasturage and the necessity to import fodder. Curacao had 650 dairy cows at the end of 1963.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The Windward Islands are self-sufficient in a few vegetables. Fishing occupies a large number of the inhabitants and makes a considerable contribution to the local diet. Bonaire also produces a fair part of its food consumption. Curacao and Aruba are almost entirely dependent on imports for all food items. The territory as a whole must import most of its food and all other consumer items. There is some meat production on a small scale.

Agricultural and trade policy.--A new Department of Agriculture was established in Curacao in 1963. The Government is making efforts to promote agriculture, cattle raising, dairy farming and, under the Ten-Year Plan, to combat erosion, introduce reforestation and land and water conservation. The fishing industry also will be given help for the modernization of the fishing fleets, including cold storage facilities at Curacao and Bonaire.

Tariff rates, raised in August 1956 to obtain more revenue, do not apply to so-called tourist articles, to which the former low rate still applies. In 1961, the rates on several food items were lowered or abolished. No import license is necessary, except for certain luxury items. An exchange permit is required. The association of the Antilles with the European Economic Community became a reality on October 1, 1964. This association will bring most Antillian products within the outer tariff wall of the EEC but will not necessitate raising Antillian tariffs on imports from third countries.

Trade and outlook.--Petroleum and products dominate the foreign trade of the Netherlands Antilles, accounting for at least 98 percent of all exports and 80 percent of imports. This trade is centered on Curacao and Aruba; the other islands account for only about 0.15 percent of total trade. Total imports declined sharply from \$716.7 million in 1961 to \$658.4 in 1963. Exports also declined after a slight increase in 1962, from \$709.0 million in 1961 to \$695.3 million in 1963. The value of Antillian trade continued to decline during the first half of 1964. The major contributing factor seemed to be lower imports and exports of petroleum products, brought about by ever-increasing competition in world markets and a lowering of prices.

Agricultural exports including reexports are generally in the neighborhood of \$130,000. The most important domestic agricultural product exported is aloes. It earned \$61,000 in 1961 and about \$50,400 and \$45,100 in the next two years. Agricultural imports, mostly food, accounted for roughly one-fourth of nonpetroleum imports. The United States is the second major source of supply for the territory after Venezuela, whose exports consist almost entirely of crude oil. The United States supplies about half of the agricultural products imported by Curacao and Aruba. These are chiefly foodstuffs, such as wheat flour, other grains, dairy products, meat, beverages, fruits, and vegetables. The United States is also the principal buyer from these two islands, taking over 30 percent of their exports which consist largely of petroleum products. It took over one-third of Aruba's aloes in 1961 and over 80 percent since.

The total production index for the years 1957 (base year) through 1962 rose by 5 percent despite a cutback of 30 percent in the value of the refining industry. One-third of this rise was due to the increase in Government expenditures and the remainder to greater activity in the private sector, mainly the tourist industry and the chemical industry on Aruba. During 1963, however, the index dropped to 101.

A strong effort is being made to expand the private sector and to attract new industry. Market outlets for industries established in the Netherlands Antilles improved greatly with the association of the Antilles with the EEC in October 1964. Another important advantage of this association will be the development assistance from the EEC. Prospective new industries for the islands are: For Curacao, a large aluminum plant employing 400; for Aruba, expansion of its chemical plant, and for Bonaire, a new salt evaporation enterprise.

Tourism continues to develop favorably, particularly in St. Martin. The island is now a major port of call for cruise ships in the Caribbean and the new deep water pier is already considered inadequate. Continued development, particularly in the tourist industry, may be expected to increase imports, particularly of agricultural commodities, in view of limited production possibilities.

PUERTO RICO
Capital: San Juan
(Tables 20 and 36)

Although Puerto Rico is emphasizing its progress as an industrial and tourist center, agriculture remains important. It affords employment for roughly one-fourth of the active labor force and in 1961 contributed about 13 percent of the gross domestic product. Its proportional share is declining with the growing importance of new industries in the island's economy. The total economic product has been increasing by over 10 percent per year during the last 4 years. As a result of sustained growth since 1950, the average per capita income has risen from under \$300 in that year to about \$773 in 1961 and \$830 in 1964. Tourism, one of the island's major sources of income, is also expanding.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 2,520,000 in December 1963. Despite the achievements of the Economic Development Administration, known as the Fomento, unemployment had held at a rate of 10-12 percent of the labor force for many years.

The area of Puerto Rico is 3,423 square miles (2,190,720 acres). About 33 percent of the island area is cropland; 33 percent, permanent meadows and pastures; 13 percent, forest and woodland; and the rest, wasteland and built-on areas.

Agricultural production.--Sugarcane, the principal crop, occupies about 42 percent of the cropland. The other main crops are tobacco, coffee, citrus, citron, cotton, and coconuts.

Sugar production has shown a gradual downward trend from an output of 1.0 million metric tons in 1961 to 897,000 tons in 1964. This decline is due to various reasons--a decreasing yield, a shift to the dairy industry, difficulty in getting labor at the proper time, and diversion of land to housing and industrialization. The island is the second largest supplier of sugar to the United States; the Republic of the Philippines is first. The industry is being modernized by the addition of a machine which loads, cleans, and chops the cane for higher density hauling. Imported fertilizers are used to obtain maximum yields for this and other crops.

Tobacco occupies about 27,200 acres and is grown by over 14,000 farmers, large and small. It is an important source of income both to the people and to the Government. Coconuts occupy about 13,000 acres, with a crop amounting to some 13 million nuts annually over the last few years. Pineapple is the island's chief fruit export crop; its output of 51,000 tons in 1963 represented an increase of 41.6 percent since 1960. Coffee production has fluctuated, reaching 17,000 tons in 1963 and 13,800 tons in 1964. A small amount of high-quality Sea Island cotton is produced.

The livestock industry includes commercial production of dairy and beef cattle and poultry; it is reported to have surpassed the sugar industry in total product value.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The calorie consumption per capita is among the highest in the Central and South American countries. However, the dietary pattern reflects a high percentage of starches and fats, and an insufficiency of protein. The island imports most of its basic foodstuffs. Meat imports supplement local production, and a large shortage of fruits and vegetables is filled, at present, mainly by shipments from the continental United States.

Agricultural and trade policy.--Puerto Rican agriculture receives financial assistance from the U.S. Cooperative Farm Credit System through three institutions--the Federal Land Bank and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, and the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives. Technical assistance is also provided by the Federal Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There are also three Puerto Rican Associations, the Farmers, the Sugar Producers, and the Rum Producers.

Customs duties are not levied on goods from the United States or its dependencies because the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is within the U.S. customs area. The tariff on foreign goods entering Puerto Rico is the same as the U.S. tariff.

Trade and outlook.--The island exports a major portion of its agricultural production, and imports the greater part of its basic foodstuffs and consumption necessities. Both exports and imports are increasing annually with imports exceeding exports by an average of 40 percent between 1960 and 1963. The balance of payments deficit is offset, largely, by tourist expenditures and investment funds for new industries.

Exports and imports increased from \$757 million and \$1,092 million respectively in fiscal 1961/62 to \$845 million and \$1,160 million in 1962/63. Reexports, including U.S. merchandise returned accounted for about 6 percent of total exports. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961/62 were about 29 percent and 22 percent respectively of the totals.

Sugar and molasses made up about 53 percent and tobacco leaf 14 percent of the island's agricultural exports in 1962. Rum and pineapples were important money earners, also. A large part of the exports to other countries consists of reexports of goods from the U.S. mainland. About four-fifths of Puerto Rico's agricultural imports consist of foodstuffs, the principal items being fresh and frozen meat and meat preparations, powdered milk, rice, vegetables, and unmanufactured tobacco.

The United States takes over 95 percent of Puerto Rico's agricultural exports and supplies over 91 percent of its imports. The other principal suppliers include the Dominican Republic, Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Spain.

The outlook for the agricultural output in 1965 is not optimistic because of a lack of rain in the past year. Sugar production was down last year and lower output may extend into 1965. Tobacco and coffee may also suffer from continuing effects of the drought.

However, the island's economy continues to progress as its industry expands. The motivating force of this development is the Government's program for attracting industries to the island. Over 1,000 new factories have been built and put into operation since the early 1940's when "Operation Bootstrap" commenced. The 10 percent annual growth in the economy is expected to continue with increased industrialization as the primary factor in this expansion.

Income from tourism has practically doubled in the past 4 years from \$53 million to \$96 million, and this upward trend is expected to continue.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA (Leeward Islands)

Capital: Basseterre, St. Kitts

(Table 21)

The economy of the colony of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla is based on agriculture and is dependent on that of St. Kitts, the largest of the three islands. Agriculture is the major employer of labor except in Anguilla where the people depend largely on seafaring and fishing for a livelihood. Agriculture contributed 43.5 percent of the gross domestic product in 1961. The per capita income of \$190 in 1959 rose to about \$204 in 1962.

Population and land use.--The total population was estimated at 58,000 in 1963, including St. Kitts, 39,000; Nevis, 12,500; and Anguilla, 6,400. The total area of 153 square miles (97,920 acres) comprises St. Kitts, 43,520; Nevis, 32,640; and Anguilla 21,760 acres. Of the total area of St. Kitts, 41 percent is arable, 36 percent is in forests, and 4 percent in pasture. About 90 percent of the arable land is under cultivation. In Nevis about 70 percent of the total area is arable, of which one-third is under cultivation and 15 percent in forest. Only 9 percent of the area of Anguilla is arable and under cultivation, the remainder being shallow, rocky soil devoid of forests.

Agricultural production.--Sugarcane occupies over 80 percent of the cropland in St. Kitts and 9 percent in Nevis. The latter sends its cane output to St. Kitts for grinding. Estates produce most of the sugar on St. Kitts. On Nevis and Anguilla practically all agricultural production is by small holders, a fair proportion of whom own their land. Mechanization is not widespread, owing to the stony character of the soil. Standards of cultivation on the sugar estates are rather high. Sea Island cotton occupied about 900 acres in Nevis, 122 acres in St. Kitts, and 13 acres in Anguilla in 1963.

Sugar production has shown a downward trend since the 1950 high of 51,000 metric tons. The severe drought of 1963 caused a further drop to 40,200 tons, but production partially recovered with a total of 44,000 tons in 1964. Sea Island Cotton continues to be the primary crop in Nevis and the secondary crop in St. Kitts, the total output for the three islands being 77 tons in 1963. Root crops are grown in Nevis and to a limited extent in St. Kitts and Anguilla. Coconuts grown in Nevis also suffered from dry weather and yielded only 114 tons of copra in 1963. Nevis has a livestock industry, and considerable numbers of sheep and goats are raised on Anguilla.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The diet is high in carbohydrates and low in protein. Cultivation of food crops (mainly root vegetables) is higher on Nevis and Anguilla than on St. Kitts, where these vegetables are grown to a limited extent. The three islands as a whole import about 95 percent of their requirements for cereals, meat, and fish.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government has provided communal pastures on Nevis to encourage increased production of livestock, and steps are being taken to improve the breeds and pasture management. Sugar producers are guaranteed a market and a fixed price for a quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and they share in the U.S. quota given to the British Caribbean area. This colony shares in Commonwealth preference rates and trade liberalization with dollar area countries.

Trade and outlook.--Exports and imports have fluctuated since 1959 with imports exceeding exports by 27 percent in 1959, 41 percent in 1962, and 48 percent in 1963. However, with the aid of remittances from abroad and income from tourism, the colony has always balanced its accounts until 1964, when it accepted grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. Exports decreased 15.7 percent from \$5.6 million in 1959 to \$4.8 million in 1963, and imports increased 2 percent from \$7.1 million in 1959 to \$7.2 million in 1963. Agricultural exports and imports in 1959 were 96 percent and 31 percent respectively of the total.

Sugar and molasses make up about 87 percent and cotton, 6 percent of the colony's total exports. The bulk of the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada, with some to the neighboring islands. Cotton goes to the United Kingdom. Copra, less than 1 percent of total exports, is sent to Barbados and Trinidad. Roughly one-third of the imports are agricultural commodities, mainly foodstuffs. The principal sources of supply are the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. The United States supplied the colony with 12 percent of its total imports valued at \$866,500. One-third of the imports were agricultural items, mostly foodstuffs, the principal items being poultry meat, smoked and salted pork, beef, cornmeal, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, and animal feeds.

A slightly larger sugar output is expected in 1965 if the weather continues favorable. In spite of the better prices offered for cotton, the growers seem reluctant to increase their acreages. St. Kitts is an import market requiring supplies of root crops, vegetables, and fruits practically all year.

The only industries on St. Kitts are a sugar factory, a small cornmeal factory, and--since 1963--a milk plant producing reconstituted milk and other milk products. Nevis has a cotton ginney. Cottonseed oil is extracted from cottonseed (about 610 tons) for local consumption in St. Kitts and Nevis. There is also a brewery and a cigarette factory. Efforts are being made to attract light industries and to increase the tourist industry in these islands which are well suited for this purpose. Nevis, with its two small luxury hotels is becoming popular, and North Americans are building winter residences there. Roads are needed on the islands. When the Federation of the Leewards, the Windwards, and Barbados comes into being, these three islands may well attract industries because of their location. Some increases in agricultural and other trade are expected.

ST. LUCIA (Windward Islands)
Capital: Castries
(Table 22)

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of St. Lucia. In 1961, it contributed 40.6 percent of the gross domestic product. The per capita income in 1959 was \$148.

Population and land use.--The population in 1963 was estimated at 89,000. Over one-half of the labor force was employed in agriculture.

The total area is 238 square miles (152,320 acres) with 82,000 acres, or 54 percent, in farms and about 57 percent of the farmland in crops. Relative to the total area, about 32 percent is cropland; 6 percent, permanent pasture; 36 percent, wood or forest land; 13 percent, potentially arable; and the balance built up or unsuited for farming. About 80 percent of the land under cultivation is devoted to three crops--bananas, cocoa, and coconuts. The crops are grown by both estates and small farmers. Some estates belong to absentee landlords, but an estimated 64 percent of the arable land is involved in multiple ownership which hampers agricultural development. The Government is taking steps to tackle this problem. The greater part of the food crops is grown on small holdings.

Agricultural production.--The principal crops are bananas, coconuts, and cocoa. Production of sugarcane ceased after 1963, and the land was planted to bananas. Like the other Caribbean islands, St. Lucia has gone heavily into banana production. The 1963 output of over 53,000 metric tons is about 5 times greater than in 1956 notwithstanding hurricane losses of about 60 percent in 1960 and 1963. The next important crop is the coconut, which is exported fresh or in the form of copra or coconut oil. The planting of selected cocoa clones has done much to improve production; however, because of low prices, growers have turned their attention to other crops. Cash crops of lesser importance are plantains, nutmegs, mace, and citrus fruits.

The cattle and pig populations have increased and the quality of animals and production yields of milk and meat have improved with the introduction and expansion of acreages in Pangola grass. A recent contribution to the swine industry is the gift of purebred Duroc and Hampshire swine from the U.S. Heifer Project, Inc. Pig rearing is a profitable occupation among small farmers and estate owners. Few people are interested in raising livestock as a separate undertaking. There is a small copra industry providing a certain amount of coconut meal for livestock feed, but aside from this there is no food processing with the resultant byproducts for cheap stock feed concentrates. Also, no grains are grown for feed.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The local diet is deficient in protein. The output of meat, fish, and dairy products is inadequate and must be supplemented by imports, which also include fruits and vegetables, grains, and cereal products. There is a surplus of mangoes and avocados, export markets for which are not well developed.

Agricultural and trade policy.--The Government is concerned over the drift to monoculture climaxed by the final closing of the sugar factories. Recognizing the general trend of farmers to banana production because of good prices and efficient marketing arrangements, it has decided to concentrate its efforts on encouraging the diversification of agriculture. The Government plans to establish a marketing organization to guarantee to producers a ready market and stable prices for the products they are being encouraged to grow.

Bananas are sold under a contract with the Banana Growers Association and have an assured market in the United Kingdom. There are in effect tariffs for revenue and Commonwealth preference rates. Trade liberalization with dollar area countries became effective in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Exports fluctuated between \$3.7 million in 1959, \$5.0 million in 1961, and \$4.6 million in 1963. Imports have increased steadily, reaching \$8.8 million in 1961 and \$9.7 million in 1963. The adverse balance of trade is met by grants from the United Kingdom. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 amounted to 98 percent and 27 percent respectively of the totals.

Bananas accounted for 67 percent of total exports in 1961, sugar for 9 percent, copra and coconut oil for 16 percent, and cocoa beans for 4 percent. In 1963, bananas accounted for over 77 percent of total exports. All the bananas and sugar go to the United Kingdom, which is the principal market for most of the other commodities. The copra and coconut oil go to Trinidad and the other islands. Over one-fourth of the imports are agricultural commodities, mostly foodstuffs. The principal suppliers are Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the West Indies. The United States received some rum from St. Lucia in 1961 and supplied the island with such foodstuffs as poultry, salted and canned meat, fruits, vegetables, pulses, cereal products, and animal feed. About three-fourths of the island's imports from the United States consist of machinery, construction materials, and manufactured goods.

Further expansion is foreseen for banana production and exports. The average yield per acre can be improved as it is still lower than in the French islands. The extension of feeder roads will enable the small farmer to improve output by increasing accessibility to land.

A major problem in agricultural expansion is that of land tenure, which involves fragmentation and multiple ownership and gives rise to partially used or abandoned land. The Government is trying to find a solution to this problem.

Livestock production may be expected to increase, especially in the south of St. Lucia in the Vieux Fort area, the former site of the U.S. Army base. Here a farm program was carried out with the assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development. A corn storage and feed mill was completed in mid-1964 and at the end of the year an abattoir and refrigeration plant were finished and the operators were trained by a U.S. technician supplied by AID.

While St. Lucia may offer a wide variety of opportunities for more diversified agriculture than most islands--and also for some tourism and industry--there are three major deterrents to a diversified development: Malnutrition, low educational levels, and limited roads.

The Government plans to review the incentive legislation to attract investment of local and foreign entrepreneurs.

St. Lucia and the other Leeward and Windward Islands except Grenada and Barbados are still discussing plans for a federation. The realization of these plans will serve as a powerful stimulus to economic development and increased trade in St. Lucia and the other islands.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Capital: St. Pierre

(Tables 23 and 37)

There is practically no agriculture in this French colony. The economy is dependent on industry, mainly fishing, fish processing, and a fur industry.

Population and land use.--The population was 4,990 according to the April 1962 census.

The total area of the colony is 93 square miles (59,520 acres), comprising two groups of rocky barren islands, the St. Pierre group being 10 square miles, and Miquelon 83 square miles. St. Pierre and Miquelon, the large islands, are granite with a few small streams and lakes, a thin covering of soil, and scanty vegetation consisting of small trees, lichens, and moss.

Agricultural production.--Agricultural resources are unimportant, with crop and livestock production restricted. St. Pierre is almost devoid of fertile soil and would have been entirely unproductive but for the persistent efforts of the inhabitants. Miquelon, with some fertile soil, is better suited for agriculture.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--These islands are dependent on imports for nearly all of their foodstuffs and other necessities. Fish is also imported for consumption.

Trade and outlook.--Exports and imports in 1961 amounted to \$2.5 million and \$4.6 million respectively. Agriculture's share was almost 4 percent and 28 percent of the totals, respectively. Agricultural exports consist chiefly of animal feed--the byproduct of fish processing--and fox and mink pelts. The bulk of the exports consists of salted and dried cod and frozen fillets, which go to France, the United States, and Canada. There are some reexports. Agricultural imports are mainly foodstuffs, the most important being meat, butter, milk, flour, sugar, and animal feed, also live animals. The principal suppliers are, in order of importance, Canada, France, and the United States.

The United States received about one-fourth of the exports of this colony in 1961, of which \$53,000 was for animal feed (fish meal) and the remainder for fish and fish preparations. It supplied the islands with 8 percent of their total imports and 4.5 percent of their agricultural imports, the largest item being butter.

These islands are important in the fishing industry due to their proximity to the Grand Bank. As fish production was not sufficient to support the economy of the island, a subsidy was provided by the French Government which made possible the formation of a company in 1951 to produce frozen fillets and byproducts of fish. St. Pierre also has a fur industry with fox and mink. The pelts, shipped to the markets of the world, are of good quality. St. Pierre possesses a harbor capable of anchoring large vessels arriving from Europe or America.

ST. VINCENT (Windward Islands)

Capital: Kingstown

(Table 24)

St. Vincent's economy is based on agriculture and is supported by three main crops: bananas, arrowroot, and coconuts. Agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product was estimated to be 40 percent in 1961. Per capita income was \$156 in 1959.

Population and land use.--The population was estimated at 84,437 in 1963, including about 6,000 in the Grenadines. Over 37 percent of those gainfully employed are engaged in agriculture. The total area of 150 square miles (96,000 acres) comprises St. Vincent--85,120 acres--and its dependencies, the Grenadines--10,880 acres. Of the total area, 47 percent is cropland; 46 percent, wood or forestland; and the remainder, waste land. About 70 percent of the agricultural land is in owner-operated farms, 22 percent in managed farms, and 8 percent rented. A large number of tenant farmers work on plots of less than 1 acre. There are very few tractors in use for agricultural purposes, but many estates make use of animal-drawn plows and harrows.

Agricultural production.--The principal export crops are bananas, arrowroot, and coconuts, which occupied 6,000, 5,000, and 6,000 acres respectively in 1962. Secondary crops are nutmegs, cotton, cocoa, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, and other food crops.

Bananas have replaced arrowroot as the main crop since 1957, and increased planting is expected to continue on fields no longer used for arrowroot. Banana production rose from 1.8 million stems in 1961 to 2.1 million stems in 1963, but the expected 3 million stems in 1964 was curtailed by losses in July due to high winds and torrential rains. The output of arrowroot amounted to 5,200 tons in 1963 and 5,400 tons in 1964, which more than doubled the 1962 production. This increase followed the closing down of the sugar industry in 1962 and the planting of arrowroot on much of the sugarcane lands. Because of overproduction in 1964, output is expected to decline and the extra acreage to be diverted to growing bananas and cotton. The output of copra, the chief product of coconuts, was 2,590 tons in 1962--about 10 percent lower than in 1961. The production of Sea Island cotton, which is grown only by the small farmers, was greatly reduced because of low prices and the destruction of the ginnery in 1959. As prices improved, the output rebounded from a record low of 8 tons in 1961 to 30 tons in 1962 and 115 tons in 1964. A still higher production is expected in 1965 as arrowroot land is put into cotton.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Subsistence production of tannias, edoes, yams, cassava, other root crops, corn, and fruits provides a large portion of the food supply, and most of the animal protein consumption is supplied by the island fisheries. St. Vincent is also self-sufficient in the export crops of bananas, cocoa, and sweetpotatoes; but it must depend on imports for all its flour, fats and oils, and a large part of its dairy products, fish, salted meat, cereals, and vegetables. Sugar must now be imported since the factory was closed down.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The Government's development plan includes direct services to farmers and livestock owners, educating the farmers in agricultural methods, credit societies, experiments and research, the cooperative movement, soil conservation, and other agricultural activities. A marketing officer was appointed to organize a Marketing Division to assist small farmers in marketing perishable products. The St. Vincent Marketing Board has been rendering valuable assistance to the primary producer. The arrowroot association is a cooperative. There are in effect tariffs for revenue and Commonwealth preference rates. Trade with dollar area countries was liberalized in 1959.

Trade and outlook.--Exports fell 4 percent in 1961 but rose in 1962 to \$3.6 million to exceed the 1960 figure by 1.6 percent. Imports decreased slightly after 1960, having reached a value of \$7.4 million in 1962, but they have been double the value of exports during this period, the difference being offset by grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. Reexports amounted to \$120,500 in 1961 and \$224,000 in 1962. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 accounted for about 96 percent and 27 percent respectively of the totals.

Bananas accounted for about 46 percent of the value of exports in 1961, arrowroot for 23 percent, and copra for 16 percent. All the bananas and cotton and some arrowroot go to the United Kingdom; the copra goes to Barbados. The United Kingdom is the island's principal trading partner, taking over half of its exports and supplying over 30 percent of its imports. The other important suppliers are Canada, the United States, and Trinidad. Over one-fourth of the imports are agricultural commodities, mostly foodstuffs. The United States takes the bulk of St. Vincent's arrowroot and some cocoa beans and, in 1961, supplied the island with about 12 percent of its agricultural imports, principally wheat flour, fresh poultry, salted meat, dry milk, and animal feed.

Economic progress has been very slow, and no significant change is expected in the short run. This is evidenced by the slight fluctuation in the value of exports between \$3.5 million in 1957 and \$3.6 million in 1962. Agricultural production may be expected to increase somewhat, but probably not greater than the population growth rate of about 3 percent. Export crops should exceed this rate as a result of the Government development program, with more intensive planting methods, and greater use of fertilizers and irrigation. A study on the area points out that,

with proper methods, copra could be cultivated on a smaller acreage, releasing land now under coconuts for more intensive production by small farmers.

Land is available for agricultural expansion, but roads are required to increase its accessibility. The expansion of cocoa and other tree crops is dependent on credit facilities to aid the small farmer until the crops come into bearing. The completion of a bulk fertilizer plant and a deep water harbor in 1964 should contribute to the expansion of the economy--the first by making fertilizer readily available for agriculture and the second by enabling shipping and tourist boats to berth alongside the pier and so encourage their calling. St. Vincent has good tourist potential. Trade and imports of temperate zone products are likely to increase.

SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo

(Tables 25 and 38)

Agriculture is an important segment in Surinam's economy. Although it provides less than one-sixth of the gross national product, it provides employment for more than half the labor force. The per capita income rose from an estimated \$300 in 1961 to \$349 in 1962.

Population and land use.--Surinam's population, estimated at 347,000 in 1963, is small relative to the country's 55,143 square miles (35,291,250 acres). The population is expanding at the rate of almost 4 percent a year. Less than 1 percent of the land is cultivated or grazed; the remainder is mostly in forest and swamp land and some abandoned plantations. The cultivated land is confined largely to the low-lying coastal plain and adjacent land reclaimed from the sea. This soil is considered more fertile than the soils in the interior. However, before the em-poldered land is suitable for agricultural purposes, it requires drainage and irrigation for such crops as rice and bananas.

Agricultural production.--Despite the drought in 1963, a small increase in agricultural production was recorded. The 1963 output of rice, the most important crop, was 74,844 metric tons on 70 percent of the country's 93,621 acres of arable land, representing a decline of 5 percent from the previous year's output. Cane sugar and bananas were the only major crops to show a substantial increase in production, with 14,028 tons for sugar--a 17 percent increase--and 5,260 tons for bananas--a 30 percent increase over 1962. Among the other major crops, coffee rose about 6 percent and cocoa and citrus production declined slightly. Coconuts are an important domestic crop. Minor crops include corn, peanuts, cassava, and vegetables. Cattle raising is little developed, although recent aerial surveys give some indication that savannas near the Brazilian border could be used in a cattle raising scheme similar to that in operation in the Tupunini area in neighboring British Guiana.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The country is self-sufficient in rice, which is a staple item in the diet, together with sugar, citrus fruits, bananas, and plantains. Surinam also produces local fruits and vegetables and some meat but depends on imports for all other commodities.

Agricultural and trade policies.--Agricultural policy is embodied in the Government's 10-year development plan (1955-64) to be extended to 1969. Most of the policy is directed toward investments that will expand acreage, broaden the agricultural base, increase production of crops for domestic consumption and exports, and increase the size of farms.

Licenses and advance deposits, in addition to tariff charges, are required for all imports. The Government limits imports of wheat flour, edible oils, and cigarettes and prohibits imports of coffee, macaroni, vermicelli, and fresh white cabbage. Licenses are required for the exportation of rice, and the quality of exported rice is controlled. Producer prices are guaranteed for rough rice and citrus products; retail prices are in effect for coconut oil.

Trade and outlook.--Agricultural exports were 7 percent of total exports in 1961 and more than 10 percent in the following 2 years; bauxite accounted for about 80 percent. Rice, the most important crop, accounted for 64 percent of the agricultural exports in 1961. Other export crops are coffee, citrus, sugar, and cocoa. The Netherlands took 29.3 percent of Surinam's agricultural exports in 1961 and 10 percent of total exports. Other markets were the United States, Canada (for bauxite), and West Germany, an expanding market for rice.

Agricultural imports are more than 15 percent of all imports; they consist chiefly of food-stuffs, of which the most important are wheat flour, salted and canned meat, dairy products, animal feed, canned fruits and vegetables, unmanufactured tobacco, and vegetable fats and oils.

Principal suppliers are the United States, the Netherlands, and Canada. The United States is the principal market for Surinam's bauxite; it received 75 percent of Surinam's exports in 1961, of which amount 96 percent was for bauxite and less than 1 percent for cocoa beans and natural rubber. The United States supplied about 34 percent of the country's total imports in 1961 and 38 percent of its agricultural imports, the principal items being wheat flour, fresh and salted meat, animal feed, canned fruits and vegetables, and unmanufactured tobacco.

The immediate outlook for Surinam's economy suggests that economic activity will continue at about the same level as in the recent past. A drought that extended from August 1963 to May 1964 was expected to cause a 25 percent reduction in the volume of agricultural output in 1964. However, recent reports indicate that agricultural production appears to have held steady in that year. Rice production increased by about 10 percent, sugar and bananas were about the same, but coffee and cocoa were adversely affected by the drought. Bauxite shipments expanded to record levels in 1964 and should hold the same levels in 1965.

As a result of experiments undertaken by the Agricultural Research Department, it is believed that conditions for the cultivation of oil palms in the interior are favorable.

Surinam has many advantages that offer greater hope for the long run. Among these are the relatively stable political situation, a high rate of literacy, association with the Common Market, and the absence of inflation and labor strife. Investment of foreign capital and establishment of new industries are encouraged through tax concessions and other incentives.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS 4/ Capital: Grand Turk

Agriculture is of little importance except for sisal production. The economy is largely dependent on salt and fishing, in addition to sisal.

Population and land use.--The population was about 6,200 in 1963. A large portion of the male population work in the lumber camps and salt works of the Bahamas, or as crews on merchant ships. The remainder work in salt production in their own country or as fishermen, who also do a limited amount of subsistence farming.

The total area of 166 square miles (106,240 acres) comprises two groups of islands: Turks Islands and Caicos Islands. The Turks consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and six uninhabited cays (keys). The Caicos include six inhabited islands: North, South, East, West, Middle or Grand Caicos, and Providenciales or Blue Hill. There is practically no agriculture carried on in the salt islands--Grand Turk, Salt Cay, and South Caicos. Land in the other Caicos Islands is of poor quality except for some pockets of good soil.

Agricultural production.--Agriculture is limited by the scarcity of good soil, the uncertain rainfall, and the risk of hurricane damage. Subsistence farming is practiced on the Caicos Islands. Sisal, also grown there, is the only agricultural source of external revenue; 34 tons were shipped in 1961 and 36 tons in 1962. Cattle and pigs are raised.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--The diet consists largely of conches and imported starches. The Colony is self-sufficient in root crops but depends on imports for all other foodstuffs. Meat imports supplement local production.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The Islands' revenue, exclusive of grants and grant-in-aid, is derived mainly from import duties. There is very little direct taxation.

Trade and outlook.--Exports and imports in 1962 amounted to \$181,511 and \$699,725, respectively. In 1961, imports exceeded exports by 4 times. The trade deficit is partly offset by remittances from workers abroad, and the balance of payments is maintained by United Kingdom grants-in-aid.

The only agricultural export is sisal, which earned \$8,400 in 1961 and \$9,408 in 1962; it goes to Jamaica. Salt, produced by solar radiation of seawater, is exported to the United States, Canada, and other West Indian Islands. Conches go to Haiti; and crawfish, to Miami.

4/ Turks and Caicos Islands' trade was excluded from this report because it is not reported separately.

The Turks and Caicos Islands have limited natural resources. A development plan was submitted for approval of the British Government in June 1964. Its main aims are to improve inter-island communication, to establish an electricity supply, to improve water supplies, and to provide for technical education. The plan provides for an expenditure of \$305,200 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

U. S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Capital: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
(Tables 26 and 39)

The economy of the Virgin Islands has been mainly agricultural in the past, but in recent years small businesses, industries, and tourism have increased. Agriculture still employs a substantial portion of the available labor. Tourism is now the principal industry; it is of primary importance to the overall economy of the islands. Tourist expenditures rose from \$30.4 million in 1961 to \$48 million in 1963, and the number of visitors continues to increase. Per capita income has kept pace, growing from \$758 in 1960 to \$1,327 in 1961 and \$1,751 in 1964. An influx of retirees from the U.S. mainland has been partly responsible for the rapid growth in per capita income.

Population and land use.--The population was 35,000 in 1962. The 1960 population of 32,099 included St. Thomas, 16,201; St. Croix, 14,973; and St. John, 925. The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of 40 islands and cays (keys) of which the largest are St. Thomas, seat of the capital, 28 square miles; St. Croix, 84; and St. John, 20. These three islands have a total area of 132 square miles (84,480 acres). Most of the other islands are uninhabited and uninhabitable. The topography of St. Thomas and St. John are such that agriculture is limited to a few small valleys and hillside terraces. St. Croix is better suited for agricultural production, but much of its arable land is now devoted to cattle raising. The 1960 census showed cropland, 11,302 acres; pastures, 16,968; woodland grazed, 4,512; and woods and forests, 8,036 acres.

Agricultural production.--The only commercial crop, sugarcane, is grown and processed on St. Croix, where rum is also produced. Vegetables and fruits for local consumption are grown on St. Thomas and St. Croix. There is an agricultural experiment station on the former and a demonstration farm on the latter. The sugar output of 15,400 metric tons in 1961 dropped to 10,000 tons in 1962 and 1963 and rose to 14,000 tons in 1964 because of U.S. subsidies granted the producers. To maximize efficiency, the mill was contracted by the Virgin Islands Corporation (owned by the U.S. Government) to a private individual to operate through the 1966 crop.

A considerable number of dairy and beef cattle are produced on St. Thomas and St. John. A cattle cooperative on St. Croix operates a modern efficient abattoir. Feed for cattle and poultry must be imported, and its high cost deters development of the industry. Unreliable rainfall and high evaporation also make agriculture uncertain and difficult. The Swine Improvement and Production Program was started early in 1962, and production has been increasing.

Consumption and self-sufficiency.--Some meat, vegetables, and fruit are produced for local consumption, but the islands depend on imports for the greater part of their foodstuffs and other requirements. Demands of the tourist industry have greatly increased food imports.

Agricultural and trade policies.--The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through its demonstration farm and experiment station on the islands, provides technical information and marketing services for crops produced in the area. To keep the sugar industry alive, a subsidy is given by the Virgin Islands Corporation to the producer for a new acreage planted and for cane delivered to the factory, both for set limits. A veterinary service and animal-quarantine service are also provided. The Government's Swine Improvement and Production Program, started in 1962, is having results.

Goods from the United States enter duty-free, but there is a uniform tariff of 6 percent ad valorem on foreign goods.

Trade and outlook.--Both exports and imports rose rapidly from 1959 to 1962, but the rate of increase slowed down in 1963. The ratio of imports to exports exceeded 5 to 1 but dropped to about 3 to 1 in 1962 and 1963. The trade deficit was offset by income from tourism and grants-in-aid from the U.S. Government. Exports and imports increased from \$9.1 million and \$50.2 million respectively in 1961 to over \$23.4 million and \$67.0 million in 1963. Goods for transshipment to neighboring islands reach about \$1 million, and imports of raw materials for manufacturing

products for export, about \$4 million. Agricultural exports and imports in 1961 were about 29 percent and 20 percent respectively of the totals.

Sugar and rum made up roughly 80 percent of the value of agricultural exports and 23 percent of total exports in 1961. Following a small drop in 1962, the 1963 sugar exports almost doubled the quantity in 1961, and earned \$3.3 million, 144 percent above the 1961 figure. The major share (over 90 percent) of the exports from the U.S. Virgin Islands goes to the U.S. continent and Puerto Rico. The small remainder going to foreign countries consists chiefly of transshipments to the neighboring British and French islands; the British Virgin Islands received 5 percent in 1961, over half of which was agricultural. Besides sugar and rum, the chief products sold to the United States are jewelry and metal articles fabricated from imported raw materials.

The United States is the major supplier of this market. Imports from the United States and Puerto Rico in 1961 were valued at \$38.7 million, or 77 percent of the total, about 20 percent being for agricultural commodities. These comprised mostly foodstuffs such as fresh meats; dairy products; canned fruits, vegetables, and juices; and cereal products. Other suppliers include the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Japan, and Canada. Most of the imports are for the tourist trade. The United States supplies such basic nonagricultural items as metals, industrial equipment and machinery, building materials, chemicals, and clothing.

The economy of the Virgin Islands is progressing. This is a result not only of expanding tourist industry, but of the introduction of numerous new and expanding industries to the islands, which are being attracted by a tax incentive program. Bonds were financed in New York City in 1964 by the Virgin Island Government to cover both a short- and a long-range program of economic development. The projects include school construction, health centers, and improved water and electric facilities. Incomes have risen rapidly during the last 4 years, and imports continue to increase with the growing demands of a more prosperous people.

APPENDIX

Table 1.--National and per capita income: Estimates for the dependent territories in the Western Hemisphere 1/

Territory	Year	National income	Per capita income
		<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Antigua.	1959	11.5	220
Bahamas.	1960	23.3	220
Barbados.	1959	59.5	256
Bermuda. . . . .	....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
British Guiana.	1960	156.5	280
British Honduras.	1959	26.0	295
British Virgin Islands.	1960	1.7	228
Dominica.	1959	10.0	169
Falkland Islands. . . . .	....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
French Guiana.	1960	8.0	242
Grenada.	1959	13.6	148
Guadeloupe.	1960	95.0	352
Martinique.	1960	96.0	349
Montserrat.	1959	1.8	149
Netherlands Antilles.	1961	175.0	900
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.	1959	9.6	190
St. Lucia.	1959	12.7	148
St. Pierre & Miquelon. . . . .	....	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
St. Vincent.	1959	12.5	156
Surinam.	1961	75.0	300
Puerto Rico.	1960	1,488.8	632
U.S. Virgin Islands.	1960	24.2	758

1/ Data and procedures for national account vary from territory to territory which limits comparability.

2/ Data not available.

Caribbean Plan Annual Report, 1962. Caribbean Organization, Puerto Rico, 1963.

Table 2.--Western Hemisphere Dependencies: Production of principal crops, 1961-63

Territory	Sugar			Bananas ^{1/}			Citrus			Cocoa beans		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 metric tons											
Antigua.	21.4	20.9	26.7	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Bahamas.	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Barbados.	162.1	160.6	194.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Bermuda.	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
British Guiana.	330.2	331.1	322.1	1.8	3/	3/	3/	3/	11.0	2/	2/	2/
British Honduras.	28.1	26.3	28.1	2/	.2	2/	38.8	5.7	39.4	2/	2/	2/
British Virgin Islands.	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Dominica.	--	--	--	29.2	28.7	31.2	1/1.2	1/1.7	2/	.2	.2	.2
Falkland Islands.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Guiana.	2/	2/	2/	4/2.3	4/4.0	4/4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grenada. . . . .	.9	.8	.9	11.5	15.2	14.8	3/	3/	3/	2.3	2.5	2.1
Guadeloupe.	167.8	189.6	167.8	122.4	118.1	108.6	3/	3/	3/	.1	.1	.1
Martinique.	95.2	88.9	92.5	137.8	151.3	117.0	3/	3/	3/	.1	.1	.1
Montserrat.	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/	3/	3/	3/	--	--	--
Netherlands Antilles.	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/	--	--	--
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.	47.4	43.6	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Lucia.	5.7	4.0	2.6	41.1	48.8	53.0	3/	3/	3/	.3	.3	.3
St. Pierre & Miquelon.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Vincent.	3.3	2.8	--	21.8	22.6	25.6	--	--	--	2/	2/	2/
Surinam.	9.7	12.0	14.1	1.1	2.0	3.0	16.0	6.0	16.0	.2	.3	.3
Total European assoc.	871.8	880.6	889.0	369.0	390.9	357.5	56.0	13.4	66.4	3.2	3.5	3.1
Puerto Rico.	1,007.0	915.4	898.1	4/115.0	4/115.0	115.0	45.0	51.0	52.0	--	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands.	15.4	10.0	10.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	--	--	--
Total U.S. assoc.	1,022.4	925.4	908.1	115.0	115.0	115.0	45.0	51.0	52.0	--	--	--
Total.	1,894.2	1,806.0	1,797.1	484.0	505.9	472.5	101.0	64.4	118.4	3.2	3.5	3.1

^{1/} Exports.^{2/} Production negligible for domestic consumption.^{3/} Data not available.^{4/} Production for domestic consumption.

Compiled from official territory production estimates.

Table 3.--Western Hemisphere dependent territories' agricultural trade: Total and United States, by territory, 1961 1/

Territory	Exports <u>2/</u>		Imports	
	Total	United States	Total	United States
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Antigua.	2,241	4	3,037	619
Bahamas.	732	730	23,211	13,534
Barbados.	21,231	812	14,761	2,439
Bermuda.	2,161	108	13,453	6,375
British Guiana.	50,759	10,117	15,991	4,804
British Honduras.	5,795	177	4,028	1,820
British Virgin Islands.	120	--	424	74
Dominica.	3,821	21	1,862	185
Falkland Islands.	5,085	--	1,573	<u>3/</u>
French Guiana.	99	--	1,945	52
Grenada.	3,356	398	2,590	258
Guadeloupe.	35,136	6,026	10,365	212
Martinique.	32,900	2,346	10,680	221
Montserrat.	171	2	441	31
Netherlands Antilles.	128	36	22,925	10,826
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.	5,396	<u>3/</u>	2,182	262
St. Lucia.	4,434	<u>3/</u>	2,108	234
St. Pierre & Miquelon.	120	53	1,289	58
St. Vincent.	3,218	435	1,972	236
Surinam.	<u>2,889</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>8,205</u>	<u>3,105</u>
Total European assoc.	179,782	21,568	143,042	45,345
Puerto Rico <u>4/</u>	217,862	208,262	236,143	215,245
U.S. Virgin Islands.	<u>2,669</u>	<u>2,408</u>	<u>7,457</u>	<u>7,341</u>
Total U.S. assoc.	220,531	210,670	243,600	222,586
Total.	400,313	232,238	386,642	267,931

1/ Does not include fish and fish preparations.

2/ Includes reexports.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Fiscal year 1961/62.

Compiled from territory trade tables in this report.

Table 4.--United States--Western Hemisphere dependent territories' trade: Total and agricultural exports and imports, by territory 1961, 1962

Territory	U.S. exports ^{1/}				U.S. imports			
	1961		1962		1961		1962	
	Total : 1,000 dollars	Agri- cultural : 1,000 dollars	Total : 1,000 dollars	Agri- cultural : 1,000 dollars	Total : 1,000 dollars	Agri- cultural : 1,000 dollars	Total : 1,000 dollars	Agri- cultural : 1,000 dollars
Bahamas.	43,279	7,693	54,017	7,821	10,616	1,707	10,189	1,096
Barbados	5,986	1,976	5,752	2,100	1,175	1,095	1,483	1,382
Bermuda.	32,407	5,276	37,486	5,547	1,183	157	6,365	132
British Guiana	12,232	3,529	10,964	3,597	16,039	8,719	21,038	8,243
British Honduras	7,114	2,077	8,821	2,080	1,975	193	2,422	169
Falkland Islands	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
French Guiana.	498	36	648	49	78	77	54	50
French Antilles.	4,003	631	4,994	534	8,411	8,277	5,814	5,693
British Leeward & Windward Islands	7,716	2,112	8,511	1,833	959	764	1,268	1,059
Netherlands Antilles	67,299	8,757	75,179	8,712	255,691	173	270,269	80
St. Pierre & Miquelon.	148	44	171	63	248	--	378	--
Surinam.	16,109	2,517	15,724	2,628	30,107	692	32,035	649
Total European assoc.	196,792	34,649	222,279	34,964	326,482	21,852	351,315	18,553
Puerto Rico.	836,756	176,384	931,526	183,346	674,379	193,798	750,889	214,073
U.S. Virgin Islands.	38,726	7,338	49,593	9,313	7,581	1,371	19,119	1,340
Total U.S. assoc.	875,482	183,722	981,119	192,659	681,960	195,169	770,008	215,413
Total.	1,072,274	218,371	1,203,388	227,623	1,008,442	217,023	1,131,323	233,966

^{1/} Domestic exports.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.--Antigua: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United States	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
00	Live animals.	1.4	--	Dominica. 0.6
001.4	Poultry	1.3	--	Dominica.6
011	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen . . . . .	.1	--	Netherlands Antilles. 1.1
02	Dairy products & eggs . . . . .	.1	--	St. Kitts-Nevis1
048.4	Bakery products	1.3	--	St. Kitts-Nevis 1.3
05	Fruits & vegetables	18.4	3.0	Barbados. 11.4
051.2	Tamarinds	17.9	3.0	Barbados. 11.4
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	2,097.9	1/	United Kingdom. 2,026.8
061.1	Sugar, raw.	2,027.1	--	United Kingdom. 2,026.8
061.5	Molasses.	70.8	--	Trinidad. 70.8
08	Animal feeds.	4.9	--	United Kingdom. 3.8
11	Beverages	3.5	.1	St. Lucia 2.0
112.4	Rum	3.4	--	St. Lucia 1.9
211	Hides & skins, raw. . . . .	.7	.7	--
263.2	Cotton linters.	111.5	--	United Kingdom. 111.5
421.3	Cottonseed oil.	1.6	--	Montserrat. 1.6
	Total agricultural.	2,241.4	3.8	United Kingdom 2,138.3
03	Fish & fish prep.	31.6	--	Puerto Rico 21.5
031.3	Shellfish	31.4	--	Puerto Rico 21.5
	Other exports	382.2	60.4	
	Total exports	2,655.2	64.2	United Kingdom. 2,187.5
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals.	9.4	8.8	Canada. 4.1
001.4	Poultry	9.3	8.8	Canada. 4.1
01	Meat & meat prep.	468.4	199.5	United Kingdom. 56.7
011	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	93.4	48.9	New Zealand 40.8
011.4	Poultry, fresh or frozen:	95.8	93.9	Puerto Rico 1.2
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	131.4	48.1	Canada. 40.5
013	Canned meat & prep.	147.7	8.6	Argentina 43.6
02	Dairy products & eggs	313.9	31.8	United Kingdom. 75.0
022.1	Milk, evap. or cond.	76.0	.6	Netherlands 48.9
022.2	Milk, dried	37.8	14.3	Australia 8.1
023	Butter.	111.1	1.0	Australia 44.7
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	788.9	92.2	Canada. 434.3
042	Rice.	177.3	.9	British Guiana. 176.4
046	Wheat flour	394.2	12.0	Canada. 381.9
048.4	Bakery products	75.6	8.9	Barbados. 25.0
05	Fruits & vegetables	402.2	132.7	Canada. 95.3
051	Fresh fruit & nuts.	59.8	11.7	Netherlands 23.0
053	Fruit pres. & fruit prep.	137.6	59.5	Trinidad. 36.5
054.1	Potatoes.	60.5	3.7	Canada. 28.2
055	Vegetables preserved & prep.	62.6	14.3	Canada. 33.0
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey.	135.6	1.8	United Kingdom. 105.1
061.2	Refined sugar	74.3	.2	United Kingdom. 73.2
062	Sugar, confectionery.	59.4	1.5	United Kingdom. 30.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	106.6	9.0	United Kingdom. 79.5
08	Animal feeds.	111.3	86.0	Canada. 12.5
091	Margarine & shortening	83.1	1.6	United Kingdom. 43.2
099	Food preparations n.e.s.	136.6	41.5	United Kingdom. 60.4
11	Beverages	308.9	9.9	United Kingdom. 129.7
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	19.7	7.4	Southern Rhodesia 12.3
263,264	Cotton & jute	1.2	--	United Kingdom.7
29	Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	10.7	3.2	Grenada 5.9
42	Fixed vegetable oils & fats	140.9	2.6	Denmark 72.4
	Total agricultural.	3,037.4	619.0	
03	Fish & fish prep.	243.5	7.7	Canada. 213.5
	Other imports	8,108.4	2,081.2	
	Total imports	11,389.3	2,716.9	United Kingdom. 3,822.9

1/ Negligible.

Annual Trade Report for 1961, Antigua.

Table 6.--The Bahamas: Trade in specified agricultural products, total and value, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United States	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
05	Fruits & vegetables.	729.7	727.4	United Kingdom. 1.4
053.5	Tomato juice	2.2	--	--
054.4	Tomatoes, fresh.	324.3	324.2	--
054.5	Cucumbers.	403.2	403.2	--
211	Hides & skins, raw	2.5	2.5	--
	Total agricultural	732.2	729.9	United Kingdom. 1.7
031.3	Shellfish.	447.3	447.2	--
242.1	Pulpwood	2,789.2	2,789.2	--
276.3	Salt	718.6	665.0	Canada. 33.3
	Other exports.	3,600.0	3,081.3	--
	Total exports.	8,287.2	7,712.6	United Kingdom. 394.8
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals	7.0	6.4	United Kingdom. 0.6
01	Meat & meat prep.	5,354.2	3,807.4	Denmark 561.1
011	Meat, fresh, chilled or:			
	frozen.	3,342.9	2,672.6	Denmark 459.5
011.1	Beef, fresh, ch. or fr.: .	1,695.7	1,517.6	New Zealand 112.3
011.3	Pork, fresh, ch. or fr.: .	837.8	375.8	Denmark 459.5
012	Meat, dried, salted, :			
	smoked.	1,616.4	1,004.2	Canada. 415.5
013	Canned meat & prep.	394.8	129.9	Argentina 184.5
02	Dairy products & eggs.	1,880.8	679.3	Canada. 615.2
022.1	Milk, evap. & cond.	808.6	24.4	Canada. 555.5
022.2	Milk, dried.	271.9	161.0	Australia 74.8
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	1,846.9	973.0	Canada. 771.7
042	Rice	583.0	583.0	--
046	Wheat flour.	780.6	23.2	Canada. 757.4
048.4	Bakery products.	278.3	164.6	United Kingdom. 103.0
05	Fruits & vegetables.	2,011.2	1,753.9	Canada. 166.9
051	Fresh fruit & nuts	558.3	515.5	Canada. 26.3
054	Vegetables, fresh :			
	pulses, tubers.	878.9	746.5	Canada. 110.0
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	833.8	243.6	United Kingdom. 551.0
07	Coffee and tea	194.6	135.0	India 39.5
08	Animal feeds	1,174.3	1,169.3	Canada. 5.0
091	Margarine & shortening	661.1	273.6	United Kingdom. 383.0
099	Food preparations, n.e.s.: .	4,399.1	3,776.9	United Kingdom. 312.5
11	Beverages.	4,641.8	518.0	United Kingdom. 1,546.5
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	63.6	63.6	--
292	Crude vegetable materials: .	142.2	133.8	United Kingdom. 8.4
	Total agricultural	23,210.6	13,533.8	United Kingdom. 3,232.9
03	Fish & fish prep.	339.4	192.6	Canada. 65.0
	Other imports.	61,598.0	40,388.3	--
	Total imports.	85,148.0	54,114.7	United Kingdom. 13,172.9

Administrative Report and Trade Return for 1961. H.M. Customs, Nassau N.P. Bahamas, 1962.

Table 7.--Barbados: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Total	United States	Country or territory Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
0C	Live animals.	67.3	--	French West Indies. 27.6
001.4	Poultry	63.3	--	French West Indies. 27.6
01	Meat & meat prep.	23.6	--	St. Lucia 9.9
013	Canned meat & prep.	18.4	--	St. Lucia 7.5
02	Dairy products & eggs	28.1	2.2	St. Lucia 6.0
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	142.4	.1	Grenada 28.9
048.4	Bakery products	111.4	.1	Grenada 25.6
05	Fruits & vegetables	130.1	6.5	United Kingdom. 93.7
053	Fruit pres. & fr. prep.	105.9	6.5	United Kingdom. 89.8
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey.	18,552.5	785.9	United Kingdom. 12,221.0
061.1	Sugar, raw.	16,356.4	--	United Kingdom. 12,174.0
061.5	Molasses.	2,079.1	785.9	Canada. 1,232.1
062	Sugar, confectionery.	115.8	--	St. Lucia 22.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	25.7	--	St. Lucia 6.5
08	Animal feeds.	55.4	--	Grenada 14.1
09	Misc. food prep.	542.6	--	St. Lucia 131.4
091	Margarine & shortening.	533.1	--	St. Lucia 130.7
11	Beverages	1,448.5	12.0	Trinidad. 334.9
112.4	Rum	1,288.5	11.8	Trinidad. 334.9
211	Hides and skins, raw.	6.1	5.5	Trinidad.5
263-265	Vegetable fibers & waste.	15.8	--	United Kingdom. 13.8
29	Crude anim. & veg. mat. nes.	3.8	.1	Hong Kong 3.1
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	188.7	--	Dominica. 100.3
	Total agricultural.	21,230.6	812.3	United Kingdom. 12,375.7
03	Fish & fish prep.	4.2	--	St. Vincent 2.1
	Other exports	3,994.1	143.0	--
	Total exports	25,228.9	955.3	United Kingdom. 12,783.6
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals.	46.7	18.1	Canada. 18.5
001.4	Poultry	37.5	18.0	Canada. 18.5
01	Meat & meat prep.	2,671.0	617.2	Canada. 810.8
011.1	Beef, fresh, chilled, or frozen	474.3	45.6	New Zealand 415.0
011.4	Poultry, fresh or frozen	248.3	247.2	United Kingdom.8
012	Meat, salted, smoked.	1,237.9	300.6	Canada. 771.1
013	Canned meat & prep.	616.8	8.5	Argentina 207.0
02	Dairy products & eggs	2,342.8	75.9	Netherlands 1,116.0
022.1	Milk, evap. & cond.	1,114.8	--	Netherlands 1,021.3
022.2	Milk, dried	270.8	4.1	Denmark 120.2
023,024	Butter & cheese	785.2	3.8	New Zealand 282.8
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	3,100.6	687.9	British Guiana. 1,280.8
041	Wheat	143.3	134.2	Haiti 8.9
042	Rice	1,280.8	1/	British Guiana. 1,280.8
046	Wheat flour	1,027.4	439.5	Canada. 283.0
047.2	Cornmeal.	192.0	18.5	Canada. 164.2
05	Fruits & vegetables	1,743.8	199.8	Canada. 409.0
053	Fruit pres. & fr. prep.	763.1	74.2	Trinidad. 86.6
054	Vegetables, fresh, pulses, & tubers	717.7	75.1	Canada. 241.7
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey.	212.4	15.3	United Kingdom. 167.4
062	Sugar, confectionery.	127.7	13.7	United Kingdom. 94.0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	616.1	21.6	United Kingdom. 431.0
08	Animal feeds.	1,308.7	666.2	Argentina 273.9
09	Misc. food prep.	736.7	48.2	United Kingdom. 269.7
091	Margarine & shortening.	337.3	--	Norway. 266.8
11	Beverages	784.4	4.5	United Kingdom. 397.6
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	223.8	55.6	Canada. 80.4
29	Crude animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.	908.1	12.8	St. Vincent 575.6
221.2	Copra	846.3	--	St. Vincent 568.3
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	65.6	15.5	Dominica. 12.2
	Total agricultural.	14,760.7	2,438.6	United Kingdom. 2,053.4
03	Fish & fish prep.	764.4	10.6	Canada. 621.6
	Other imports	31,292.0	5,004.5	--
	Total imports	46,817.1	7,453.7	United Kingdom. 17,004.3

1/ Negligible.

Overseas Trade, 1961, Statistical Service, Government of Barbados.

Table 8.--Bermuda: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961 ^{1/}

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United States	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
00	Live animals.	19.4	19.4	--
08	Animal feeds.	311.5	--	Netherlands. 207.3
09	Misc. food prep. n.e.s. . .	1,419.5	68.7	British West Indies. . . . 349.9
099.0(2)	Concentrated essences. . .	1,419.0	68.3	British West Indies. . . . 349.9
099.0(9)	Other misc. food prep. . .	.5	.4	United Kingdom.1
11	Beverages.	387.7	2/ 4.6	--
292.6	Plants & bulbs. . . . .	.2	.2	--
292.7	Cut flowers.	22.4	15.1	United Kingdom. 4.8
	Total agricultural. . . .	2,160.7	108.0	British West Indies. . . . 349.9
551	Essential oils.	114.3	79.3	Canada. 35.1
	Other exports.	24,421.2	1,965.5	--
	Total exports.	3/26,696.2	2,152.8	United Kingdom. 4,975.6
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals.	50.7	34.8	Canada. 14.9
01	Meat & meat prep.	4,052.2	1,691.6	Australia. 554.8
011.1	Beef, fr. ch. or froz. . .	1,617.9	475.6	Australia. 554.8
011.4	Poultry, fresh or froz. . .	722.3	718.8	Canada. 2.7
012.1	Ham, bacon & salted pork.	398.5	295.4	Canada. 78.9
013	Canned meats & prep. . .	500.2	113.1	Netherlands. 118.0
02	Dairy products & eggs. . .	1,211.4	367.1	Netherlands. 351.9
022.1	Milk, evaporated and condensed.	370.1	5.5	Netherlands. 348.6
023	Butter.	333.7	60.0	New Zealand. 261.9
025	Eggs.	124.2	66.3	Canada. 57.8
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	757.0	321.6	Canada. 282.7
042	Rice.	79.3	79.0	British Guiana.4
046	Wheat flour.	259.3	8.0	Canada. 251.3
048.4	Bakery products.	254.6	115.3	United Kingdom. 126.9
05	Fruits & vegetables. . . .	2,211.6	1,708.1	Canada. 54.6
051	Fresh fruits & nuts. . . .	572.8	510.6	Netherlands. 18.1
053	Kruit, preserved & fruit prep.	455.3	345.2	United Kingdom. 65.7
054	Vegetables, fresh; tubers & pulses.	580.8	489.7	Canada. 81.1
055	Veg. pres. & prep. . . .	494.1	320.3	Canada. 144.3
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey. .	641.1	253.9	United Kingdom. 260.3
062	Sugar, confectionery. . .	378.3	186.4	United Kingdom. 155.0
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices.	403.4	274.4	United Kingdom. 105.7
08	Animal feeds.	702.4	669.7	Canada. 31.1
091	Margarine & shortening. . .	249.3	148.9	United Kingdom. 93.1
099	Food prep. 4/	978.1	647.7	United Kingdom. 211.2
11	Beverages.	2,057.6	146.3	United Kingdom. 669.1
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s. .	85.2	62.3	Canada. 15.1
421	Fixed veg. oils, soft. . . .	52.8	48.8	United Kingdom. 2.7
	Total agricultural. . . .	13,452.8	6,375.2	United Kingdom. 1,648.9
03	Fish & fish prep.	441.7	153.1	Canada. 142.3
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured. . .	610.3	509.8	United Kingdom. 53.0
	Other imports.	46,970.4	22,282.0	--
	Total imports.	61,475.2	29,320.1	12,253.9

^{1/} The actual values of imports from, and exports to, the United States of America tend to be lower and those from United Kingdom and Canada tend to be higher than indicated above because some of those imports and exports are transshipment cargo through the U.S.A., and if the original source and destination of such cargo is not evident from the documents of the conveying vessel, the goods concerned are attributed by the Bermuda Customs to the United States of America.

^{2/} Estimated.

^{3/} Includes reexports \$24,804,900.

^{4/} Includes frozen foods, frozen meals, and "groceries" not given by commodities.

Imports and Exports, 1961. Bermuda.

Table 9.--British Guiana: Trade in specified agricultural products by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		
			United Kingdom	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
EXPORTS					
00	Live animals.	70	1	Surinam.	63
01	Meat and meat prep. . . .	6	1/	French Guiana.	6
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	1	--	Surinam.	1
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	13,215	126	British West Indies. . .	8,248
042	Rice.	13,197	126	British West Indies. . .	8,235
05	Fruits & vegetables	135	2	British West Indies. . .	130
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	34,733	15,282	United States.	10,112
061.1	Sugar, raw.	33,158	14,946	United States.	9,764
061.5	Molasses.	1,574	336	Canada.	513
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and : spices	87	6	Netherlands.	61
08	Animal feeds.	222	184	British West Indies. . .	15
09	Misc. food prep.	20	1	British West Indies. . .	11
11	Beverages	1,854	1,625	Canada.	106
112.4	Rum	1,783	1,625	Canada.	106
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured . .	1	1/		1/
211	Hides & skins, raw.	20	2	Netherlands.	18
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts, & : oil kernels.	24	--	Netherlands.	22
231.1	Natural rubber.	368	368		--
263,265	Cotton & veg. fibers. . . .	1	1/		1/
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s.	1	1		1/
41,42	Animal & veg. oils & fats:	1	--	British West Indies. . .	1
	Total agricultural.	50,759	17,598	United States.	10,117
03	Fish & fish prep.	1,599	207	Canada.	938
283.3	Bauxite & alumina	23,658	840	United States.	8,732
283.7	Manganese ore	3,134	--	United States.	2,277
24	Wood & lumber	1,892	697	United States.	373
	Other exports	5,790	1,916		--
	Total exports	86,832	21,258	Canada.	22,269
				United States.	17,904
IMPORTS					
00	Live animals.	36	34	Canada.	1
01	Meat & meat prep.	1,305	356	Canada.	385
012	Meat dried, salted, : smoked	713	316	Canada.	324
013	Canned meat & prep. . . .	492	6	West Germany.	110
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	3,308	199	Netherlands.	1,446
022	Milk & crem.	2,201	189	Netherlands.	1,263
023	Butter.	354	--	Australia.	142
024	Cheese.	336	1/	Netherlands.	165
02	Other misc. dairy prod.: .	401	2	United Kingdom.	338
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	3,486	2,740	France.	194
046	Wheat flour	2,973	2,639	France.	194
05	Fruits & vegetables	2,457	214	Canada.	694
051	Fresh fruit & nuts.	408	80	Libya.	104
054	Vegetables, fresh; : pulses, tubers	1,431	93	Canada.	496
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	228	2	United Kingdom.	184
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and : spices	1,090	19	United Kingdom.	476
08	Animal feeds.	864	746	Canada.	78
081.9	Prepared animal feeds . . .	764	706	Canada.	30
09	Misc. food prep.	953	87	United Kingdom.	374
11	Beverages	836	13	United Kingdom.	561
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured . .	492	139	Canada.	125
211	Hides & skins, raw.	1	--	United Kingdom.	1
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts, & : oil kernels.	59	1/	St. Lucia.	50
262-265	Wool,cotton & veg.fibers.: .	41	1/	United Kingdom.	35
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s.	36	19	United Kingdom.	4
41,42	Animal & veg. oils & fats:	799	236	St. Lucia.	66
411.3	Tallow.	177	46	United Kingdom.	44
421.2	Soybean oil	234	234		--
	Total agricultural.	15,991	4,804	United Kingdom.	2,751
03	Fish & fish prep.	1,293	18	Canada.	866
	Other imports	68,462	11,868		--
	Total imports	85,746	16,690	United Kingdom.	30,383

1/ Less than \$500.

Annual Account Relating to External Trade, 1961. Georgetown, British Guiana.

Table 10.--British Honduras: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United States	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
001.1	Bovine cattle	0.8	--	Guatemala 0.8
025	Eggs	10.6	--	Mexico 10.6
05	Fruits & vegetables	2,473.1	23.4	United Kingdom 2,298.5
051.2	Fresh grapefruit	83.7	--	United Kingdom 83.6
051.7(1)	Coconuts, fresh & shredded	23.4	23.4	--
053.2	Grapefruit segments	281.4	--	United Kingdom 281.4
053.5	Grapefruit juice & concentrate	97.7	--	United Kingdom 97.7
053.5	Orange juice	896.7	1/	United Kingdom 764.7
053.5	Orange concentrate	1,069.8	--	United Kingdom 1,069.8
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	2,845.3	21.5	United Kingdom 2,327.2
061.1	Sugar, raw	2,812.5	--	United Kingdom 2,315.8
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	8.9	--	United Kingdom 8.9
211	Hides & skins, raw	25.2	24.4	Mexico 0.8
22	Oilseeds, nuts & kernels	14.5	0.1	Guatemala 14.4
221.2	Copra	5.3	--	Guatemala 5.3
221.8	Cohune kernels	9.2	0.1	Guatemala 9.1
29	Crude animal & veg. mat.			
	n.e.s.	416.5	107.5	United Kingdom 231.4
	Total agricultural	5,794.9	176.9	United Kingdom 4,866.0
	Other exports	2,027.8	691.1	--
	Domestic exports	7,822.7	868.0	United Kingdom 5,313.3
	Reexports	850.2		--
	Total exports	8,672.9		--
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals	15.4	15.4	--
001.4	Poultry	13.8	13.8	--
01	Meat & meat prep.	314.7	174.4	--
011	Meat, fresh or chilled	43.0	19.0	Guatemala 16.6
012.1	Bacon & hama	39.7	36.2	Netherlands 3.1
012.9	Pickled & salted	109.5	78.5	Netherlands 18.4
013.8	Meat prep. in airtight containers	97.8	37.7	Argentina 19.8
02	Dairy products & eggs	1,030.2	123.0	--
022.1	Milk & cream, evap. & cond.	641.7	1.9	Netherlands 411.1
022.2	Milk & cream, dry	125.8	61.8	Canada 30.1
023	Butter	75.7	--	Australia 48.5
024	Cheese	138.7	49.4	Netherlands 67.6
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	812.4	693.8	--
042	Rice	76.5	73.5	Netherlands 3.0
046	Wheat flour	580.5	513.2	Canada 65.9
048.4	Bakery products	77.0	39.6	United Kingdom 37.2
05	Fruits & vegetables	404.5	314.6	--
051	Fresh fruit	26.9	26.9	--
054.1	Potatoes	62.0	40.9	Netherlands 20.6
054.2	Peas, beans, lentils	119.8	119.8	--
054.5	Other fresh veg.	65.2	63.9	United Kingdom 0.6
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	151.2	18.4	--
061.2	Sugar, refined	64.4	1.6	United Kingdom 62.9
062	Sugar, confectionery	78.4	15.1	United Kingdom 56.4
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	220.0	9.1	United Kingdom 151.5
08	Animal feeds	92.1	90.6	Guatemala 1.2
09	Misc. food prep.	575.3	347.7	--
091.3	Lard, shortening	298.3	273.5	United Kingdom 13.3
091.4	Margarine	111.8	0.1	United Kingdom 102.8
099	Food prep. n.e.s.	165.2	74.1	United Kingdom 79.9
11	Beverages	361.2	8.3	United Kingdom 170.0
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	37.9	18.5	Southern Rhodesia 13.3
29	Crude anim.&veg.mar.n.e.s.	2.7	1.8	Guatemala6
41,42	Animal & veg. fats & oils	10.5	3.6	United Kingdom 4.2
	Total agricultural	4,028.0	1,819.5	United Kingdom 941.4
	Other imports	11,852.0	5,464.2	--
	Total imports	15,880.0	7,284.4	United Kingdom 4,579.8

1/ Negligible.

Trade Report for the year 1961, British Honduras.

Table 11.--British Virgin Islands:--Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value				
		Total	Country or territory			
			U.S. Virgin Islands	Other principal country or territory		
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	
EXPORTS						
00	Live animals.	103.6	99.6	French West Indies.	4.0	
025	Eggs. . . . .	.1	.1		--	
05	Fruits & vegetables.	12.5	12.5		--	
051.3	Bananas	3.1	3.1		--	
051.7	Coconuts.	2.5	2.5		--	
051.9(9)	Other fresh fruit	2.4	2.4		--	
054.1	Potatoes.	4.0	4.0		--	
11	Beverages	3.2	3.2		--	
	Other agri. not specified:	1.0	1.0		--	
112.4	Rum	3.0	3.0		--	
	Total agricultural.	120.4	116.4	French West Indies.	4.0	
031	Fish, fresh & preserved	13.9	13.9		--	
	Other exports	19.7	18.4	Puerto Rico . . . . .	.6	
	Total exports	154.0	148.7	French West Indies.	4.0	
IMPORTS						
		Total	U.S. Virgin Islands	United States	Puerto Rico United Kingdom	
001.5	Horses and mules. . . . .	.3	0.1	--	0.2	--
01	Meat & meat prep.	29.7	17.3	3.4	5.7	0.6
011	Meat, fresh, chilled & frozen	9.1	8.9	--	--	.1
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	17.6	7.4	3.3	4.2	.5
02	Dairy products.	43.0	21.7	4.9	3.3	1.2
002.1	Milk, cond. & evap.	26.5	14.6	.4	.8	--
023	Butter.	9.0	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.1
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	71.9	21.4	41.8	5.7	1.0
042	Rice.	10.8	7.0	2.4	1.4	--
046	Wheat flour	41.9	6.5	33.9	--	--
05	Fruits & vegetables	21.1	9.6	4.5	4.7	1.9
053	Fruit, pres. & fr. prep.	4.0	.5	1.7	.7	1.0
054.1	Potatoes.	5.7	3.9	.4	1.4	--
055.5	Vegetables, preserved	4.4	1.5	.7	.8	.9
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	40.3	7.8	.3	3.1	3.0
061	Sugar, raw.	35.6	5.6	--	2.4	1.5
062	Sugar, confectionery.	4.8	2.2	.3	.7	1.5
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	8.1	4.4	.7	2.1	.8
08	Animal feeds.	19.7	10.2	6.1	3.4	--
091	Margarine & shortening.	6.5	3.0	1/	3.4	.1
09	Misc. food prep.	7.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	.3
11	Beverages	94.1	57.7	1.2	.5	7.6
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	.1	.1	--	--	--
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	8.1	2.2	4.6	1.3	--
	Other agri. not specified:	73.0	56.3	4.5	9.5	1.4
	Total agricultural.	423.5	214.8	74.1	44.5	10.3
03	Fish & fish prep.	6.9	5.0	2.0	1.4	.1
122	Tobacco, manufactured	8.2	5.9	1.4	--	.8
	Other imports	866.5	201.0	235.6	187.2	193.5
	Total imports	1,325.1	426.7	313.2	233.6	212.3

1/ Negligible.

Summary of Imports & Exports of the British Virgin Islands, 1961. Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

Table 12.--Dominica: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Country or territory			
		Total	United States	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
EXPORTS					
05	Fruits & vegetables.	3,453.3	15.6	United Kingdom.	3,380.4
051.2	Limes.	7.6	2.3	United Kingdom. . . . .	.1
051.1	Oranges.	21.8	--	United Kingdom.	14.3
051.2	Grapefruit.	104.1	--	United Kingdom.	98.9
051.3	Bananas.	2,790.4		United Kingdom.	2,776.9
051.9	Mangoes.	9.9	--	2/	
053.5	Lime juice.	519.5	13.2	United Kingdom.	490.2
072.1	Cocoa beans.	48.1	5.2	Canada.	33.4
075.2(1)	Vanilla beans.	8.3	--	Canada.	8.3
221.2	Copra.	287.4	--	Barbados.	287.4
422.3	Coconut oil unrefined.	13.4	--	Barbados.	13.4
	Total agricultural 1/.	3,810.5	20.8	United Kingdom.	3,389.5
551.1	Essential oils, bay & lime.	357.0	72.4	United Kingdom.	253.7
	Other exports.	72.1	4.4	--	--
	Reexports.	20.0	2/		
	Total exports.	4,259.6	97.6	United Kingdom.	3,643.3
IMPORTS					
00	Live animals.	5.7	1.3	Montserrat.	4.4
01	Meat & meat prep.	245.9	82.7	Canada.	52.4
02	Dairy products & eggs.	209.1	6.3	United Kingdom.	61.5
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	416.0	10.6	Canada.	299.0
05	Fruits & vegetables.	116.1	41.4	Canada.	15.4
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	293.2	.3	United Kingdom.	57.9
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea & spices.	37.6	.1	United Kingdom.	24.0
08	Animal feeds.	48.9	35.5	Canada.	4.5
09	Misc. food prep.	135.2	3.3	United Kingdom.	19.8
11	Beverages.	210.1	.2	United Kingdom.	128.1
22	Oilseeds, nuts & kernels. . . . .	.3	--	2/	
263	Cotton lint, stained. . . . .	.6	--	Montserrat. . . . .	.6
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s:	2.8	2.3	United Kingdom. . . . .	.1
41,42	Animal & veg. oils & fats:	140.9	.6	Barbados.	100.3
	Total agricultural 1/.	1,861.8	184.6	Canada.	389.8
031.1	Fish, fresh, chilled & frozen.	182.5	.5	Canada.	174.1
	Other exports.	4,161.7	516.7	--	--
	Total imports.	6,206.0	701.8	United Kingdom.	2,152.4

1/ Provisional.

2/ Data not available.

The West Indies and Caribbean Yearbook, 1964. Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publisher) Ltd. London.

Table 13.--Falkland Islands: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

Value				Value			
SITC	Product	Country of destination	SITC	Product	Country of origin		
Number		Total	United Kingdom 2/	Number		Total	United Kingdom 2/
		1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars
EXPORTS				IMPORTS			
0	Food 3/	894.7	--	0	Food 3/	383.6	--
081.4	Animal feed(whale meat:			01	Meat & meat prep. :	5/	8.2
	meal & bone meal) . .	1,253.8	1,253.8	02	Dairy prod., eggs,		
2	Crude matls., ined.; :				& honey	5/	20.7
	excl. fuels	2,738.4	2,680.7	05	Fruits & vegetables. :	5/	23.8
211	Hides & skins, raw . .	113.5	113.5	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, :		
262.1	Wool, greasy	2,469.6	2,469.6		spices & prep. . .	5/	23.4
291	Crude animal matls. :	97.6	97.6	11	Beverages.	6/ 83.0	63.8
41	Animal oils & fats . .	197.9	197.9	2	Crude matls., ined. :		
	Total agricultural . .	5,084.8	4,132.4		excl. fuels	95.2	--
411.1	Whale oil.	3,500.0	1,602.1	41,42	Animal & veg. oils & :		
	Other exports.	--	4/ 374.2		fats.	1,010.8	--
					Total agricultural :	1,572.6	139.9
	Total exports.	8,584.8	6,108.7	12	Tobacco & tobacco :		
					manufactures. . . .	6/ 79.4	50.7
					Other imports. . . .	2,660.0	1,413.6
					Total imports 7/ . .	4,312.0	1,604.2

1/ Includes dependencies.

2/ These figures represent United Kingdom imports from and exports to the Falkland Islands.

3/ Breakdown of items not available.

4/ Classified as "other exports" of basic materials in the United Kingdom Trade Statistics.

5/ Not available.

6/ Estimated.

7/ Total imports from the United States are \$400 for poultry meat. There are no exports to the U.S. Total imports from Canada are \$24,234 of which \$1,145 is for fish.

U.N. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1961. Trade of the U.S. with British and Foreign Countries, 1961. Vol. 4, Publication Her Majesty's Stationery Office, September 1963.

Table 14.--French Guiana: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		1,000 dollars
			France	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
				<u>EXPORTS</u>	
112.4	Rum.	99	99		
	Total agricultural . . .	99	99		
242	Wood in the rough. . . .	221	4	French Antilles.	177
551	Essential oils (Rosewood essence).	30	28	United States.	2
	Other exports (merchan- dise returned).	124	6	Surinam.	46
	Total exports.	474	137	United States.	7
				<u>IMPORTS</u>	
00	Live animals	175	--	Brazil.	156
01	Meat & meat prep. . . .	184	143	United States.	21
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked.	54	13	United States.	21
013	Canned meat & prep. . .	130	130		--
02	Dairy products & eggs. . .	276	162	Netherlands.	101
022	Milk & cream	152	79	Netherlands.	62
023	Butter	56	40	Netherlands.	16
024	Cheese & curd	68	43	Netherlands.	23
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	493	367	Surinam.	84
042	Rice	125	11	Surinam.	84
044	Corn	15	10	Morocco.	4
046	Wheat flour.	313	313		--
048	Cereal & flour prep. . .	40	33	French Antilles.	4
05	Fruits & vegetables. . . .	202	155	United States.	29
053	Fruit pres. & fr. prep. .	16	11	French Antilles.	4
054	Fresh veg., roots, tubers.	186	144	United States.	29
06	Sugar, honey & other prep:	138	32	French Antilles.	106
071	Coffee	34	6	Ivory Coast.	17
091	Margarine & shortening . .	14	3	French Antilles.	7
11	Beverages.	287	268	United Kingdom.	10
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats . .	142	82	Netherlands.	40
421	Veg. oils, soft.	119	59	Netherlands.	40
422	Veg. oils, other	23	23		--
	Total agricultural	1,945	1,218	United States.	52
03	Fish & fish prep.	82	74		--
	Other imports.	5,559	4,002		--
	Total imports.	7,586	5,294	United States.	564

Foreign Trade Statistics, Associated Overseas Areas, 1961, Office of the European Economic Community, Brussels, Belgium, December 1962.

Table 15.--Grenada: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Total	United States	Country or territory Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
00	Live animals.	20.9	--	Trinidad. 15.0
001.5	Horses & mules.	14.8	--	Trinidad. 13.6
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	.6	--	St. Vincent6
044	Corn.	2.0	--	Barbados. 2.0
05	Fruits & vegetables	902.4	.1	United Kingdom. 874.0
051.3	Bananas	873.9	--	United Kingdom. 873.9
061.2	Sugar . . . . .	.2	--	Dominica.2
07	Coffee, cocoa, spices & manufactures	2,398.8	398.2	United Kingdom. 1,000.9
072.1	Cocoa	1,340.8	120.0	United Kingdom. 600.0
075.2(4)	Nutmegs	742.5	276.2	United Kingdom. 121.7
075.2(9)	Other spices.	315.5	2.0	United Kingdom. 279.3
09	Misc. food prep. . . . .	.3	1/	Trinidad.3
11	Beverages	1.1	--	Trinidad. 1.0
211	Hides & skins, raw. . . . .	.3	--	Trinidad.3
263.1	Cotton, raw	27.8	--	Trinidad. 27.8
29	Crude animal & veg. matls: .	2.0	--	Japan 1.7
422.3	Coconut oil . . . . .	.1	--	St. Lucia1
	Total agricultural.	3,356.4	398.3	United Kingdom. 1,874.8
031.3	Fish, shell fish.	3.4	.2	Trinidad. 3.0
551.1	Lime oil, distilled	7.3	--	United Kingdom. 4.7
	Other exports	91.9	.2	--
	Total exports	3,459.0	398.7	United Kingdom. 1,874.8
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals.	10.8	0.5	Trinidad. 2.9
001.4	Poultry	2.9	.4	Barbados. 2.4
001.5	Horses.	5.7	--	Trinidad. 2.9
01	Meat & meat prep.	257.2	111.8	Argentina 59.2
011.3	Pork, fr. ch. or froz. . . .	23.9	23.9	--
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	111.4	80.7	Canada. 20.8
013	Meat, canned & prep. . . .	112.9	4.1	Argentina 59.2
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	368.8	12.7	United Kingdom. 122.1
022.1	Milk, evap. & cond.	136.6	1/	United Kingdom. 77.5
022.2	Milk, dry, incl. skimmed.	88.0	11.4	Canada. 34.1
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . . .	799.1	59.3	Canada. 256.5
042	Rice.	180.4	3.3	British Guiana. 177.0
046	Wheat flour	466.4	43.0	Canada. 238.6
048.4	Bakery products	109.8	6.8	Trinidad. 63.5
05	Fruits & vegetables	148.4	29.9	Canada. 42.5
053	Fruit, pres. & fr. prep: . .	33.1	8.3	Trinidad. 16.4
054	Veg. fresh, pulses, tubers	73.9	9.4	Canada. 32.1
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	260.9	1.5	Trinidad. 126.1
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	81.2	2.6	United Kingdom. 60.4
073	Chocolate & prep.	25.8	1.0	United Kingdom. 19.4
08	Animal feeds 2/	73.4	7.5	Canada. 32.2
09	Misc. food prep.	230.7	15.5	Barbados. 106.6
11	Beverages	261.8	.9	United Kingdom. 132.8
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured . .	49.0	13.0	Rhodesia. 34.9
263-265	Vegetable fibers, crude . . .	2.5	--	United Kingdom. 2.4
29	Crude animal & veg. matls: .	3.5	2.0	United Kingdom.5
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats. . . .	42.8	.5	Trinidad. 19.8
	Total agricultural.	2,590.1	257.7	United Kingdom. 481.1
03	Fish & fish prep.	270.1	1.1	Canada. 221.0
	Other imports	6,520.8	779.2	--
	Total imports	9,381.0	1,038.0	United Kingdom. 3,649.8

1/ Negligible.

2/ Excludes 081.4 meat meal and fish meal US\$ 9,401.

Annual Overseas Trade Report, 1961, Grenada. Government Printing Office, St. George's, 1963.

Table 16.--Guadeloupe: Trade in specified agricultural products by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		
			France	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
<u>EXPORTS</u>					
051.3	Bananas	13,256	13,225	Italy	29
061	Sugar	19,755	12,477	United States	6,026
061.1	Sugar, raw	18,942	12,477	United States	5,219
061.5	Molasses	813	--	United States	807
071.1	Coffee beans	145	138	Morocco	5
072.1	Cocoa beans	35	35		--
112.4	Rum	<u>1,945</u>	<u>1,945</u>		--
	Total agricultural	35,136	27,820	United States	6,026
	Other exports	<u>943</u>	<u>694</u>		--
	Total exports	36,079	28,514	United States	6,071
<u>IMPORTS</u>					
00	Live animals	363	--	Dominican Republic	189
01	Meat & meat prep.	1,072	708	Denmark	242
012	Meat, dried, salted, : smoked	467	181	Denmark	212
013	Canned meat & prep.	605	527	Netherlands	46
02	Dairy products & eggs	1,160	997	Netherlands	80
022.1	Milk, cond.	735	625	Denmark	50
023	Butter	162	130	Netherlands	18
024	Cheese & curd	263	242	Netherlands	20
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	3,846	2,437	Cambodia	852
042	Rice	1,323	81	Cambodia	852
044	Corn	85	47	Morocco	38
046	Wheat flour	2,121	2,121		--
048	Cereal & flour prep.	317	188	Morocco	105
05	Fruits & vegetables	1,169	922	United States	149
053	Fruit, pres. & fr. prep.	183	174	French Antilles	5
054	Veg. fresh, roots, : tubers	986	748	United States	149
062	Sugar, confectionery & : other prep.	120	118	Netherlands	2
071	Coffee	80	--	Malagasy Republic	72
08	Animal feeds	458	458		--
091	Margarine & shortening	158	136	Netherlands	14
11	Beverages	861	824	Algeria	34
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats	1,078	646	Netherlands	318
421	Vegetable oils, soft	462	173	Netherlands	257
422	Vegetable oils, other	<u>616</u>	<u>473</u>	Netherlands	61
	Total agricultural	10,365	7,246	United States	212
03	Fish & fish prep.	916	841	Morocco	47
122	Tobacco, manufactured	371	109	Algeria	262
	Other imports	<u>41,084</u>	<u>32,358</u>		--
	Total imports	52,736	40,554	Trinidad	<u>1/</u> 2,882
				United States	<u>2/</u> 1,588

1/ About 83 percent of this figure is for petroleum products.

2/ The United States is the third largest supplier of all commodities.

Foreign Trade Statistics, Associated Overseas Areas, 1961, Office of the European Economic Community, Brussels, Belgium, December 1962.

Table 17.--Martinique: Trade in specified agricultural products by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		
			France	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
EXPORTS					
051	Fresh fruit & nuts.	15,048	14,437	Italy.	608
051.3	Bananas	15,019	14,411	Italy.	608
051.7	Edible nuts	4	1	British West Indies.	3
051.9	Pineapples.	25	25		--
053	Fruit, pres. & fruit prep.	3,623	3,553	Algeria.	59
053.5	Pineapple juice	362	316	Algeria.	43
053.9	Canned pineapple.	3,187	3,166	Algeria.	16
053.9	Pineapple preserves	74	71		--
061	Sugar & honey	10,409	7,845	United States.	2,346
061.1	Raw sugar	10,231	7,845	United States.	2,170
061.5	Molasses.	176	--	United States.	176
072.1	Cocoa beans	42	42		--
073	Chocolate & prep.	3	--	French Antilles.	2
08	Animal feeds.	20	--	French Guiana.	16
091	Margarine & shortening.	16	--	French Guiana.	9
112.4	Rum	3,703	3,644	French Guiana.	11
211	Sheep & goat skins, undressed.	36	35	French Antilles.	1
	Total agricultural.	32,900	29,556	United States.	2,346
	Other exports	682	52		--
	Total exports	33,582	29,608	United States.	2,348
IMPORTS					
00	Live animals.	907	--	Dominican Republic	394
01	Meat & meat prep.	978	598	Denmark.	312
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	423	75	Denmark.	294
013	Canned meat & prep.	555	523	Denmark.	18
02	Dairy products & eggs	1,489	1,350	Denmark.	67
022.1	Milk, cond.	954	855	Denmark.	44
023	Butter.	173	152	Denmark.	17
024	Cheese & curd	362	343	Netherlands.	14
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	3,524	2,925	Cambodia	219
042	Rice.	404	22	Cambodia	219
044	Corn.	248	145	Morocco.	103
046	Wheat flour	2,630	2,629	United States.	1
048	Cereal & flour prep.	242	129	Morocco.	90
05	Fruits & vegetables	1,019	751	United States.	129
053	Fruit, pres. & fr. prep.	143	130	Algeria.	9
054	Veg. fresh; roots, tubers	876	621	United States.	129
062	Sugar, confectionery, & other prep.	172	168	Netherlands.	3
071	Coffee.	193	11	Malagasy Republic.	114
08	Animal feeds.	335	335		--
091	Margarine & shortening.	50	74	Netherlands.	2
11	Beverages	739	713	Algeria.	18
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	1,274	882	Netherlands.	173
421	Vegetable oils, soft.	175	160	Senegal.	15
422	Vegetable oils, other.	1,099	722	Netherlands.	173
	Total agricultural.	10,680	7,780	United States.	221
03	Fish & prep.	1,234	1,132	Morocco.	60
122	Tobacco, manufactured	256	18	Algeria.	204
	Other imports	38,642	29,183		--
	Total imports	50,812	38,113	Trinidad	1/ 2,870
				United States.	2/ 2,082

1/ Over 66 percent of this figure is for petroleum products.

2/ The United States is the third largest supplier of all commodities.

Foreign Trade Statistics, Associated Overseas Areas, 1961, Office of the European Economic Community, Brussels, Belgium, December 1962.

Table 18.--Montserrat: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	Dominica	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
001.1	Cattle	18.5	4.6	Guadeloupe 13.8
05	Fruits & vegetables	29.0	4.9	Trinidad 7.4
051.3	Bananas	8.3	4.8	Trinidad 2.2
051.9(9)	Other fresh fruit	1.9	--	United States5
053.5	Lime juice	5.9	--	Canada 5.9
054.1	Potatoes . . . . .	.8	1/	Antigua7
054.4	Tomatoes	4.7	.2	Trinidad 2.6
054.5	Other vegetables	7.6	1/	Antigua 2.9
061.9	Syrup	2.2	2.2	--
081.3	Cottonseed cake & meal	2.0	.3	St. Lucia 1.7
211	Sheep & goat skins	1.5	.1	United States 1.3
263	Cotton	118.2	.6	United Kingdom 117.1
	Total agricultural	171.4	12.7	United States 1.8
	Other exports	7.8	--	--
	Domestic exports	179.2	12.7	--
	Reexports	48.0	2/	--
	Total exports	227.2	12.7	United Kingdom 120.4
				United States 2.7
<u>IMPORTS</u>				
			United States	
001.4	Poultry	0.5	--	Barbados 0.3
01	Meat & meat prep.	41.0	13.4	United Kingdom 10.9
011.4	Poultry fresh or frozen	10.5	9.7	United Kingdom3
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	8.3	1.9	United Kingdom 1.7
013	Meat, canned, smoked & prep.	17.8	.5	United Kingdom 8.5
02	Dairy products & eggs	20.2	.8	New Zealand 6.8
022.1	Milk, evap., cond., dried	5.6	1/	United Kingdom 2.4
024	Cheese	9.3	.7	Netherlands 3.9
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	129.0	3/ .6	Canada 3/ 10.1
042	Rice	8.9	--	British Guiana 5.0
046	Wheat flour	94.1	2/	Canada 2/
048.4	Bakery products	13.4	.2	Trinidad 8.3
05	Fruits & vegetables	35.1	6.2	Trinidad 8.2
053	Fruit pres. & fr.prep.: Veg. fresh; pulses, tubers	21.5	3.4	Trinidad 8.2
054	Sugar & sugar prep.	67.1	--	Canada 2.1
06	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	13.5	.9	St. Kitts 45.0
07	Animal feeds	12.6	5.8	United Kingdom 10.1
08	Margarine & shortening	18.1	--	Canada 4.0
091	Misc. food prep.	5.3	.4	Trinidad 10.3
09	Beverages	84.0	.5	United Kingdom 2.8
11	Rum	21.7	--	United Kingdom 48.6
112.4	Peanuts	1.3	--	Barbados 21.6
221.1	Crude veg. matls. n.e.s.: Animal & veg. oils & fats: Total agricultural	2.1	2.0	Netherlands6
292		11.0	.1	Trinidad 3.6
41,42		440.8	30.7	United Kingdom 101.6
03	Fish & fish prep.	2.2	--	Canada 1.3
	Other imports	805.5	125.2	--
	Total imports	1,248.5	155.9	United Kingdom 476.9

1/ Negligible.

2/ Not reported separately.

3/ Does not include flour.

Table 19.--Netherlands Antilles: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961 ^{1/}

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Country or territory			Other principal country or territory
		Total	United States		
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
<u>EXPORTS</u>					
00	Live animals.	10.1	--	Surinam.	10.1
01	Meat & meat prep.	2.6	--	Venezuela.	2.6
02	Dairy products & eggs	3.2	--	Netherlands.	1.6
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	12.7	--	Colombia	11.7
05	Fruits & vegetables	8.5	1.1	Colombia	5.3
071	Coffee. . . . .	.5	--	Surinam. . . . .	.5
09	Misc. food prep.	1.6	--	Colombia	1.6
211	Hides & skins, raw.	8.5	--	Netherlands.	8.5
292.9(1)	Aloe.	61.0	16.4	United Kingdom	17.0
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	19.6	18.6	Colombia	1.1
	Total agricultural.	123.3	36.1		--
03	Fish & fish prep.	4.8	--	Colombia	2.6
	Other exports	708,907.8	2/214,564.9		--
	Total exports	709,040.9	214,601.0	United Kingdom	54,266.0
				Netherlands.	37,198.1
<u>IMPORTS</u>					
00	Live animals.	900.9	38.7	Costa Rica	271.0
01	Meat & meat prep.	4,672.7	1,598.2	Netherlands.	1,381.9
011.1	Beef, fresh, chilled, : frozen	880.8	90.1	New Zealand.	267.3
011.3	Pork, fresh, chilled, : frozen	977.3	42.4	Netherlands.	693.6
011.4	Poultry, fr. ch. froz. : Canned meat & pork.	768.3	756.7	Netherlands.	10.6
013	Dairy products & eggs	1,518.7	426.9	Netherlands.	443.8
02	Milk and cream.	2,753.6	503.8	Netherlands.	1,932.3
022	Butter & cheese	1,435.9	142.6	Netherlands.	1,266.8
023,024	Cereals & cereal prep.	921.1	83.8	Netherlands.	584.3
04	Rice.	2,826.8	2,359.1	Netherlands.	197.3
042	Wheat flour	641.1	605.1	Surinam.	21.2
046	Fruits & vegetables	1,202.6	1,008.6	Canada	143.2
05	Fresh fruits & nuts	3,601.5	2,009.7	Netherlands.	650.1
051	Potatoes.	1,275.3	637.9	Dominican Republic	274.7
054.1	Veg. & prep. pres. or : canned	441.7	28.1	Netherlands.	343.6
055	Sugar & sugar prep.	576.4	362.2	Netherlands.	159.1
06	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & : spices	898.8	224.8	Dominican Republic	321.9
07	Animal feeds.	830.9	508.5	Netherlands.	178.2
08	Misc. food prep.	893.0	864.3	Canada	9.5
09	Beverages	1,044.1	636.3	Netherlands.	365.9
11	Tobacco, unmanufactured : Crude veg. matls. n.e.s. : Animal oils & fats.	3,773.3	1,402.6	Canada	453.4
121	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	5.8	5.8		--
292	Total agricultural.	80.1	70.5	Colombia	2.1
411	Fish & fish prep.	12.7	12.7		--
42	Other imports	639.5	590.7	Netherlands.	47.7
	Total imports	22,924.7	19,825.7		--
03		715.3	246.0	Canada	134.7
		693,054.6	49,307.9		--
	Total imports	716,694.6	60,379.6	Venezuela.	3/ 585,411.8
				Netherlands.	17,874.5

^{1/} Curacao and Aruba only.

^{2/} Mostly petroleum and petroleum products.

^{3/} Mostly petroleum.

Maandstatistiek van de in-en uitvoer per Goederensoort van Curacao en Aruba. Nederlandse Antillen Statistiek-en Planbureau. December 1961.

Table 20.--Puerto Rico: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, fiscal year 1961-62

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Country or territory			
		Total	United States	U.S. Virgin Islands	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS					
00	Live animals.))	18	Cuba. 123
01	Meat & meat prep.))	858	Netherlands West Indies 26
011.1	Beef & veal, fr. or froz.))	183	French West Indies. 1
011.4	Poultry, fr. or frozen))	290	Netherlands West Indies 14
011.6	Meat specialties, frozen:))	140	--
02	Dairy prod. & eggs. 1/28,542	1/24,790	876	Dominican Republic. 19	
022.1	Milk, evap. or cond.))	540	--
022.2	Milk, cream & skimmed,))		
	dry.))	48	Dominican Republic. 1
04	Cereals & cereal prep.))	388	Trinidad & Tobago 684
042	Rice.))	113	French West Indies. 1
048.4	Bakery prod.))	167	French West Indies. 13
05	Fruits & vegetables 20,274	19,078	422	West Germany. 347	
053	Fruit pres. & fruit				
	prep. 4,685	3,871	183	West Germany. 347	
06	Sugar, sugar prep. &				
	honey. 115,039	114,137	125	Canada. 689	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, &				
	spices 1,981	411	87	Italy 979	
08	Animal feeds. 232	--	106	France. 50	
09	Misc. food prep. 89	--	74	Netherlands West Indies 8	
11	Beverages 12,471	10,763	443	--	
112.4	Rum 8,640	8,640	--	--	
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. 30,246	30,193	2	France. 50	
2	Crude animal & veg. prod.: 8,917	8,869	26	Dominican Republic. 14	
4	Animal & veg. oils & fats: 71	21	1	Dominican Republic. 26	
411.3	Tallow, inedible. 24	--	--	Dominican Republic. 24	
	Total agricultural. 217,862	208,262	3,426		
03	Fish 2/ 106	--	78	--	
	Other exports 539,223	516,975	13,372	--	
	Total exports 757,191	725,237	16,876	Dominican Republic. 1,943	
IMPORTS					
00	Live animals. 2,397	2,378		Chile 8	
01	Meat & meat prep. 45,286	37,746		Denmark 2,742	
011.1	Beef or veal, fresh				
	or frozen. 9,591	6,675		Nicaragua 1,239	
011.3	Pork, fresh or frozen 4,881	4,880		Dominican Republic. 1	
011.4	Poultry fresh or frozen: 4,664	4,664		--	
012.1	Hams, bacon & salted				
	pork 9,122	8,068		Denmark 650	
013	Meat & meat prod. canned 11,317	9,180		Denmark 2,092	
02	Dairy prod. & eggs. 30,514	28,984		Netherlands 1,409	
022.1	Milk, evap. & cond. 6,703	6,700		Denmark 2	
022.2	Milk & cream, dry,				
	incl. skimmed. 11,018	11,018		--	
04	Cereals & cereal prep. 44,000	41,558		Dominican Republic. 1,121	
042	Rice. 24,071	24,071		--	
044	Corn grain. 4,777	3,187		Dominican Republic. 1,121	
046	Wheat flour 5,796	5,796		--	
05	Fruits & vegetables 33,569	31,617		Canada. 392	
053	Fruit, pres. & fruit				
	prep. 6,309	6,134		Spain 147	
054	Veg. fresh, incl. pulses: 11,107	9,831		Canada. 392	
055.5(1)	Veg. pres. & prep. 13,700	13,223		France. 164	
06	Sugar & related prod. 4,758	4,194		Spain 245	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea & spices: 1,847	1,671		Canada. 102	
08	Animal feeds. 8,363	7,551		Dominican Republic. 281	
09	Misc. food prep. 12,547	12,314		Switzerland 123	
091.3	Lard. 9,533	9,533		--	
11	Beverages 3,821	1,879		United Kingdom. 918	
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. 36,725	34,879		Dominican Republic. 1,277	
2	Crude matl. ined. excl.				
	fuels. 5,423	4,380		Pakistan. 683	
41,42	Animal & veg. oils & fats: 6,893	6,095		Spain 776	
	Total agricultural. 236,143	215,245		--	
03	Fish & fish prep. 13,534	1,946		Canada. 3,109	
	Other imports 842,355	683,088		--	
	Total imports 1,092,032	900,279		Venezuela 69,123	

1/ Breakdown not given. Includes fish and fish products. 2/ Does not include exports mentioned in footnote 1.

External Trade Statistics, 1961-62. Office of the Governor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Planning Board. Bureau of Economic and Social Planning, Puerto Rico.

Table 21.--St. Kitts: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1959

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Total	Country or territory	
			United Kingdom	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
00	Live animals.	53.5	--	Guadeloupe & Martinique. . . 47.5
001.1	Cattle & buffaloes. . . .	41.6	--	Guadeloupe & Martinique. . . 40.0
01	Meat & meat prep.	3.3	--	Netherlands Antilles 1.6
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	3.4	--	Netherlands Antilles 1.2
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	2.6	--	Guadeloupe & Martinique. . . 1.3
047	Corn meal	1.2	--	Guadeloupe & Martinique. . . .9
048	Cereal prep. incl. bakery prod. . . . .	.9	--	Netherlands Antilles5
05	Fruits & vegetables	4.5	--	Netherlands Antilles 1.9
051.7	Coconuts.	1.7	--	Other Leeward Islands. . . . 1.7
054	Veg. fresh, incl. dried:	2.4	--	Netherlands Antilles 1.6
06	Sugar & sugar prep. . . .	4,891.8	3,231.0	Canada 1,251.4
061.1	Sugar, raw.	4,748.6	3,150.2	Canada 1,251.4
061.5	Molasses.	142.0	80.7	Trinidad & Tobago. 24.3
062	Sugar, conf. & prep. . .	1.0	--	Netherlands Antilles6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	4.3	--	Netherlands Antilles 3.1
08	Animal feeds.	2.6	--	U.S. Virgin Islands. 1.8
09	Misc. food prep.	14.1	--	Netherlands Antilles 12.1
091	Margarine & shortening.:	1.7	--	Netherlands Antilles 1.5
11	Beverages	63.3	--	Netherlands Antilles 44.9
111.0	Non-alcoholic beverages:	52.3	--	Netherlands Antilles 43.8
211	Hides & skins, raw. . . .	.4	--	United States.4
221.2	Copra	22.6	--	Barbados 22.6
263.2	Cotton linters.	329.0	329.0	Netherlands Antilles1
292.6	Bulbs, tuber plants, etc.:	.3	--	Other Leeward Islands.3
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats. . .	.7	--	Other Leeward Islands.5
	Total agricultural. . . .	5,396.4	3,560.0	United States.4
03	Fish & fish prep.	4.1	--	Netherlands Antilles 3.6
	Other exports	202.4	--	--
	Total exports	5,602.9	3,560.0	Canada 1,251.4 United States. 991.0
IMPORTS				
			United States	
00	Live animals.	2.4	2.0	U.S. Virgin Islands. 0.2
001.4	Poultry	2.0	2.0	--
011	Meat & meat prep.	273.3	124.9	Denmark. 28.4
011.4	Poultry	54.9	54.4	Canada3
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	112.9	63.9	Canada 19.1
013	Meat, canned & prep. . .	91.3	2.3	Republic of Ireland. 27.2
02	Dairy products & eggs . . .	203.0	12.2	Netherlands. 70.6
022.1	Milk, cond. & evap. . . .	82.0	.1	Netherlands. 66.4
022.2	Milk & cream, dry	31.0	.4	Canada 11.9
023	Butter.	26.6	1.6	Australia. 22.9
024	Cheese & curd	42.8	5.0	New Zealand. 18.7
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . .	758.6	25.2	Canada 459.0
042	Rice.	218.2	--	British Guiana 217.9
046	Wheat flour	408.0	--	Canada 408.0
047	Corn meal & flour	48.9	21.6	Canada 24.4
048	Cereal prep.	81.9	3.6	Canada 34.4
05	Fruits & vegetables	169.1	59.9	Canada 101.7
051-053	Fresh fruit & prep. . . .	70.9	24.3	United Kingdom 5.8
054-055	Veg. & prep.	98.2	27.5	Canada 38.7
06	Sugar & prep.	89.7	1.5	United Kingdom 55.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices & prep.	70.2	2.0	United Kingdom 38.7
08	Animal feeds.	86.2	19.3	Canada 39.9
09	Misc. food prep.	168.0	9.2	Barbados 82.2
091	Margarine & shortening.:	133.0	--	Barbados 81.8
099	Food prep. n.e.s.	35.0	9.2	United Kingdom 18.8
11	Beverages	284.9	.8	Barbados 114.8
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured .	4.3	3.0	Canada 1.2
26	Cotton, mill waste. . . .	2.6	--	United Kingdom 2.2
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s.	1.5	.6	Canada6
41,42	Animal & veg. fats & oils:	68.5	1.1	United Kingdom 26.6
	Total agricultural. . . .	2,182.3	261.7	Canada 593.2
03	Fish.	216.3	.4	Canada 200.8
	Other imports	4,661.4	604.4	--
	Total imports	7,060.0	866.5	United Kingdom 2,601.1 Canada 1,000.0

External Trade of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla for 1959.

Table 22.--St. Lucia: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		1,000 dollars
			United Kingdom	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	EXPORTS	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals.	0.2	--	Grenada.	0.2
012.9	Meat, smoked, dried, salted	1.1	.3	West Germany . . . . .	.7
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . . . .	.9	--	Martinique . . . . .	.8
05	Fruits & vegetables	3,060.6	3,025.6	Barbados	30.0
051.3	Bananas	3,025.6	3,025.6	--	--
051.3	Plantains	10.7	--	Barbados	10.7
051.9	Mangoes	15.8	--	Barbados	15.7
054	Vegetables.	1.1	--	Bermuda. . . . .	.6
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey:	414.3	413.0	Crenada.	1.0
061.1	Sugar, raw.	412.6	412.6	--	--
061.5	Molasses.	1.0	--	Crenada.	1.0
061.6	Honey . . . . .	.6	.3	Martinique . . . . .	.2
072.1	Cocoa beans	166.1	66.6	Belgium.	71.1
075.2(4)	Spices (nutmegs & mace)	23.9	22.3	Belgium.	1.6
08	Animal feeds. . . . .	.4	--	Crenada. . . . .	.2
09	Misc. food prep.	3.9	--	Martinique	3.6
11	Beverages	21.4	.9	Netherlands.	19.9
112.4	Rum	20.1	.1	Netherlands.	19.9
221.2	Copra	326.5	--	Trinidad	318.1
29	Crude animal & veg. matls:	2.5	1/	Bahamas.	1.3
422.3	Coconut oil	412.1	--	Trinidad	313.0
	Total agricultural.	4,433.9	4,528.7	United States. . . . .	.3
031.1	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3.8	--	Trinidad	2.9
	Other exports	75.3	11.3	--	--
	Total exports	4,513.0	3,540.0	Trinidad	2/634.0
				United States.	2.9
			United States	IMPORTS	
00	Live animals.	14.7	2.8	Grenada.	6.8
001	Cattle.	9.2	2.8	Crenada.	6.8
01	Meat & meat prep.	210.7	106.1	Canada	35.8
011.4	Poultry, fresh.	41.6	41.6	--	--
012	Meat, dried, salted, smoked	73.6	33.8	Canada	31.8
013	Canned meat & prep.	75.6	30.2	France	10.3
02	Dairy products & eggs	192.4	1.2	United Kingdom	66.7
022.1	Milk, evap. or cond.	76.6	1/	United Kingdom	53.4
022.2	Milk & cream, dried	32.2	1/	New Zealand.	9.6
023	Butter.	51.7	--	Republic of Ireland.	27.5
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	716.3	13.4	Canada	535.6
042	Rice.	93.0	1/	British Guiana	92.9
046	Wheat flour	522.4	.2	Canada	512.3
048.4	Bakery products	62.9	4.9	Trinidad	33.0
05	Fruits & vegetables	159.0	49.7	Canada	29.3
053	Fruit pres. & fruit prep:	41.9	9.7	Trinidad	22.5
054	Veg. fresh; pulses, tubers	75.5	29.7	Canada	18.8
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	71.7	1/	Barbados	29.9
062	Sugar, confectionery.	47.8	1/	Barbados	19.6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	62.6	2.1	United Kingdom	31.4
08	Animal feeds.	58.6	25.0	Canada	16.7
09	Misc. food prep.	210.6	5.3	Barbados	125.4
091	Margarine & shortening:	143.6	--	Barbados	124.5
11	Beverages	321.9	--	Barbados	119.8
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	67.2	26.1	Rhodesia	41.1
29	Crude animal & veg. matls:	10.0	1.9	Eritrea.	2.6
411	Animal oils & fats.	12.1	.4	Canada	9.1
411.3(2)	Animal fats & tallow.	9.0	--	Canada	9.0
	Total agricultural.	2,107.8	234.0	Canada	626.5
03	Fish & fish prep.	290.1	.7	Canada	259.7
031.2	Salted codfish.	239.7	--	Canada	238.9
	Other imports	5,353.9	657.3	--	--
	Total imports	7,751.8	892.0	United Kingdom	2,712.3

1/ Negligible
2/ Provisional.

Annual Overseas Trade, St. Lucia, 1961, draft report.

Table 23.--St. Pierre and Miquelon: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value			
		Total	Country or territory		Country or territory
			United States	Other principal country or territory	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars
EXPORTS					
08	Animal feeds.	81	53	France.	28
11	Beverages	1	--		--
211	Hides & skins, raw.	36	--	Canada.	36
411	Animal fats & oils.	2	--	Canada.	2
	Total agricultural.	120	53		--
03	Fish & fish prep.	1,337	595	France.	579
	Other exports	1,010	--		--
	Total exports	2,467	648	France.	608
				Canada.	44
IMPORTS					
		Total	United States	Canada	France
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals.	109	--	109	--
011	Meat, fresh, chilled & frozen	271	--	268	3
02	Dairy products & eggs	142	45	16	49
022	Milk & cream.	49	--	8	4
023	Butter.	73	45	4	24
024	Cheese & curd	20	--	4	8
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	117	--	41	62
045	Cereals, unmilled, excl. wheat, rice, corn, barley	2			1
046	Wheat flour	61	--	20	41
048	Cereal & flour prep.	54	--	21	20
05	Fruits & vegetables	255	--	178	43
051	Fresh fruit & nuts.	69	--	68	1
053	Fruit pres. & fr. prep.	93	--	20	40
054	Fresh veg. roots, tubers	93	--	90	2
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey.	44	1	6	19
061	Sugar & honey	23	1	4	11
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, & spices	51	2	8	8
08	Animal feeds.	66	--	66	--
099	Food preparations	1	--	--	1
11	Beverages	171	--	--	127
211	Hides & skins, raw.	18	2	--	11
262,263	Wool & cotton, raw.	11	--	--	10
291	Crude animal materials.	3	--	3	--
411	Animal oils & fats.	30	8	6	9
	Total agricultural.	1,289	58	701	342
03	Fish & fish prep.	75	2	27	23
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	53	24	8	9
	Other imports	3,161	285	1,579	934
	Total imports	4,578	369	2,315	1,308

Foreign Trade Statistics, Associated Overseas Areas--Imports and Exports, 1961 EEC, Brussels, January 1963.

Table 24.--St. Vincent: Trade in specified agricultural products, by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United Kingdom	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
00	Live animals.	32.0	--	Trinidad. 32.1
04	Cereals & cereal prep. . . . .	.6	--	Grenada2
05	Fruits & vegetables	2,435.9	1,697.4	United States 415.9
051.3	Bananas	1,538.2	1,538.2	--
054	Veg. fresh, roots, & pulses	96.2	5.2	Trinidad. 84.0
055	Arrowroot	768.2	153.4	United States 414.7
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	63.0	60.7	St. Lucia 2.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	135.3	65.9	Canada. 50.2
075.2(4)	Nutmegs & mace.	130.1	65.9	Canada. 50.2
11	Beverages	8.8	.1	Grenada 1.2
112.4	Rum . . . . .	.2	--	Grenada1
22	Oil seeds, nuts & kernels.	534.3	--	Barbados. 534.3
263.1	Cotton, raw	7.0	--	Barbados. 7.0
29	Crude animal & veg. matls. . . . .	.6	.1	Trinidad.2
551.1	Lime oil. . . . .	.4	.4	--
	Total agricultural.	3,217.9	1,824.6	United States 434.7
	Other exports	152.4	27.6	--
	Total exports	3,370.3	1,852.2	Barbados. 638.7
				United States 440.0
<u>IMPORTS</u>				
00	Live animals.	7.6	2.3	Barbados. 4.7
01	Meat & meat prep.	149.3	56.0	Argentina 41.4
011.4	Poultry, fresh.	23.9	23.9	--
012	Meat, dried, salted, & smoked	42.0	30.0	Canada. 8.7
013	Meat & prep. canned	76.4	1.2	Argentina 41.4
02	Dairy products & eggs	278.2	16.9	United Kingdom. 98.0
022.2	Milk & cream, dry	102.1	16.9	Netherlands 43.7
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	663.8	99.8	Canada. 320.2
042	Rice.	142.9	--	British Guiana. 142.9
046	Wheat flour	404.8	93.9	Canada. 310.9
048.4	Bakery products	89.8	1.2	Trinidad. 51.3
05	Fruits & vegetables	104.4	16.3	Canada. 26.2
06	Sugar products & honey.	51.3	.6	United Kingdom. 18.1
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, & spices	57.2	1.2	United Kingdom. 40.2
08	Animal feeds.	83.4	28.0	Canada. 35.0
09	Misc. food prep.	135.9	3.5	Barbados. 85.7
091	Margarine & shortening.	90.4	--	Barbados. 84.6
11	Beverages	293.9	2.4	United Kingdom. 144.1
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	19.2	8.2	Southern Rhodesia 6.4
2	Crude materials, inedible.	5.2	.6	United Kingdom. 2.3
411.3	Tallow (not refined). . . . .	.3	--	Sweden.3
42	Fixed veg. oils & fats.	122.5	1/	Barbados. 75.2
	Total agricultural.	1,972.2	235.7	United Kingdom. 379.0
03	Fish & fish prep.	171.5	.6	Canada. 157.5
122	Tobacco, manufactured	81.7	6.4	Trinidad. 64.7
431	Animal & veg. oils, proc. . . . .	.6	--	United Kingdom.3
	Other imports	5,141.7	572.2	--
	Total imports	7,367.7	814.9	United Kingdom. 2,606.2

1/ Negligible.

Trade Report, St. Vincent, 1961.

Table 25.--Surinam (Netherlands Guiana): Trade in specified agricultural products by country of destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Total	Country or territory	
			Nether- lands	Other principal country or territory
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	1,854	285	Germany 994
042	Rice	1,840	285	Germany 994
048	Other cereals & prep.	14	--	Martinique 14
05	Fruits & vegetables	196	157	Netherlands Antilles 32
051.1	Citrus fruit	144	114	Netherlands Antilles 27
051.3	Bananas & plantains	46	43	British Guiana 3
06	Sugar, horey, & sugar prep.	124	119	British Guiana 5
07	Coffee and cocoa beans	272	203	Norway 43
071	Coffee	192	140	Norway 43
072	Cocoa beans	80	63	United States 16
08	Animal feeds	38	32	French Guiana 6
11	Beverages	24	16	Netherlands Antilles 5
211	Hides & skins, raw	19	19	--
221	Oil nuts	15	--	Panama 8
231.1	Natural rubber	347	16	United States 286
	Total agricultural	2,889	847	United States 303
283.3	Bauxite	34,121	2,090	United States 29,856
	Other exports	4,342	1,025	--
	Total exports	41,352	3,962	United States 31,012
IMPORTS				
			United States	
00	Live animals	135	74	British Guiana 45
01	Meat & meat prep.	1,016	600	Netherlands 273
011	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	140	108	Trinidad 24
012	Meat, salted, dried or smoked	513	482	Netherlands 17
013	Canned meat & prep.	363	12	Netherlands 248
02	Dairy products & eggs	964	157	Netherlands 773
022	Milk & cream, pres. or powdered	400	151	Netherlands 230
023	Butter & ghee	285	2	Argentina 11
024	Cheese & curd	273	1	Netherlands 269
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	1,559	1,055	Netherlands 256
041	Wheat	20	1/	Netherlands 20
046	Wheat flour	1,089	901	Canada 145
048	Prepared cereals & prep. of flours	417	154	Netherlands 226
05	Fruits & vegetables	1,023	306	Netherlands 541
051	Nuts, fresh or dried	110	61	Netherlands 35
054	Veg. fresh, frozen, etc.	335	20	Netherlands 255
055.5(1)	Veg. & fruit pres.	578	284	Netherlands 251
062	Sugar, conf. & other prep.	262	19	Netherlands 184
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa & spices	523	22	Netherlands 278
071	Coffee	79	12	United Kingdom 57
072	Cocoa powder	99	--	United Kingdom 51
073	Chocolate & other prep.	92	3	Netherlands 49
074	Tea	187	--	Netherlands 120
075	Spices	166	5	Netherlands 53
08	Animal feeds	498	480	Netherlands 10
09	Misc. food prep.	625	216	Netherlands 332
091	Margarine & edible fats	320	76	Netherlands 244
099	Food prep. n.e.s.	305	140	Netherlands 88
11	Beverages	924	7	Netherlands 614
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	160	155	Puerto Rico 2
22	Oilseeds and oil nuts	51	6	Dominican Republic 39
263.1	Cotton, raw	6	--	Netherlands 6
293	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s.	64	4	Netherlands 40
41	Animal oils & fats	22	3	Netherlands 16
42	Vegetable oils & fats	373	1	Netherlands 371
	Total agricultural	8,205	3,105	Netherlands 3,694
03	Fish & fish prep.	613	75	Canada 325
122	Tobacco, manufactured	567	104	Netherlands 462
	Other imports	44,232	14,692	--
	Total imports	53,617	17,976	Netherlands 15,537

1/ Less than \$500.

Surinam In-En Uitvoer 1961, Algemeen Bureau Voor de Statistiek, September 1962.

Table 26.--U.S. Virgin Islands: Trade in specified agricultural products, by destination and origin, 1961

SITC Number	Product	Value		
		Country or territory		
		Total	United States & Puerto Rico	British Virgin Islands 1/
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS				
001.5	Horses & mules.	--	--	0.1
01	Meat & meat prep.	--	--	17.3
011	Meat, fresh, chilled,	--	--	--
	frozen	--	--	8.9
012	Meat, dried, salted,	--	--	--
	smoked	--	--	7.4
02	Dairy products.	--	--	21.7
022.1	Milk, cond. & evap.	--	--	14.6
023	Butter.	--	--	1.9
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	--	--	21.4
042	Rice.	--	--	7.0
046	Wheat flour	--	--	.5
05	Fruits & vegetables	--	--	9.6
053	Fruit pres.& fr. prep.	--	--	.5
054.1	Potatoes.	--	--	3.9
055.5	Canned vegetables	--	--	1.5
06	Sugar & sugar prep.	--	--	7.8
061	Sugar	--	1,369.6	5.6
062	Sugar, confectionery.	--	--	2.2
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea,spices:	--	--	4.4
08	Animal feeds.	--	--	10.2
091	Margarine & shortening.	--	--	3.0
09	Misc. food prep.	--	--	3.0
11	Beverages	--	1,036.9	57.7
112.4	Rum	--	744.9	--
121	Tobacco, unmanufactured	--	--	.1
211	Cattle hides, raw	--	1.7	--
42	Edible oils	--	--	2.2
	Other agri. not specified:	--	--	56.3
	Total agricultural.	2/2,668.6	2,408.2	260.4
03	Fish & fish prep.	5.0	--	5.0
	Exports to countries not : listed 3/.	389.0	--	--
	U.S. products returned.	736.3	736.3	--
	Other exports	2/5,334.2	5,172.9	161.3
	Total exports	9,133.1	8,317.4	426.7
IMPORTS				
00	Live animals.	--	27.2	99.6
01	Meat & meat prep.	--	2,092.8	--
011.1	Beef & veal fresh	--	--	--
	or frozen.	--	770.2	--
011.3	Pork, fresh or frozen	--	202.4	--
011.4	Poultry, fr. or frozen:	--	450.8	--
02	Dairy products & eggs	--	1,170.8	--
022.1	Milk & cream, evap.	--	556.0	--
025	Eggs.	--	126.5	.1
04	Cereals & cereal prep.	--	686.5	--
042.1	Rice, husked.	--	174.1	--
046	Wheat flour	--	171.9	--
148.4	Bakery products	--	195.5	--
05	Fruits & vegetables	--	976.8	12.5
053.5	Fruit & veg. juices	--	510.1	--
053.9	Fruits, nuts & prep. : canned	--	155.4	8.0
061	Sugar & honey	--	199.2	--
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa,spices:	--	261.5	--
08	Animal feeds.	--	152.4	--
09	Misc. food prep.	--	171.0	1.0
11	Beverages	--	1,273.6	3.2
112.3	Malt liquors.	--	524.8	--
29	Crude anim.&veg.mat.n.e.s:	--	44.3	--
4	Animal & veg. oils & fats:	--	284.2	--
	Total agricultural.	2/7,457.4	7,341.0	116.4
03	Fish & fish prep.	204.6	190.7	13.9
	Imports from countries : not listed 3/.	11,333.3	--	--
	Other imports	2/31,213.1	31,194.0	19.0
	Total imports	50,208.4	38,725.7	149.4

1/ British Virgin Island imports and exports from the U.S. Virgin Islands. 2/ Totals for U.S. and Puerto Rico and British Virgin Islands only; other breakdowns are not available by country, agricultural or nonagricultural or commodity. 3/ Total trade for all other countries or territories; breakdown is not available by country, agricultural or nonagricultural, or commodity.

U.S. Trade with Puerto Rico and with U.S. Possessions, 1961, U.S. Dept. Com. Bur. of the Census. Totals from U.S. Virgin Islands Annual Report 1962.

Table 27.--U.S.-Bahamas agricultural trade: Domestic exports and imports for consumption, by commodity and value, 1961-63

SITC Number	U.S. exports to the Bahamas			SITC Number	U.S. imports from the Bahamas			
	Product	1961	1962		Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals. . .	233	255	203	011	Meat, fresh,		
01	Meat & meat prep. :	2,527	2,647	3,159		chilled, frozen. . :	--	1
011.1	Beef & veal, . . :				05	Fruits & veg. . . :	1,632	1,077
	fresh or frozen:	1,200	1,366	1,518	054.5	Squash, fresh . . :	--	50
011.4	Poultry, fresh or :				054.4	Tomatoes, fresh . :	791	24
	frozen :	335	294	399	054.5	Cucumbers, fresh. :	839	1,052
012.1	Ham, bacon, & . . :				054.5	Okra, fresh . . . :	--	1
	salted pork. . . :	461	435	480	054.5	Eggplant, fresh . :	--	65
02	Dairy products & :				111	Gingerale, lemonade:		
	eggs :	688	710	780		etc. :	18	--
022.3	Milk & cream, . . :				2	Crude materials .		
	fresh. :	240	222	243		inedible, excl. .		
04	Cereals & cereal .					fuels. :	55	18
	prep. :	1,165	1,325	1,529	211	Hides & skins, . .		22
042	Rice. :	526	681	695		raw. :	5	5
044	Corn, unmilled. . :	104	86	105	292.4	Crude drugs, . .		
046	Wheat flour . . . :	6	10	33		roots, bark, etc.	5	12
047.0(2)	Corn meal & grits:	129	121	159	292.6	Bulbs, cuttings, .		14
05	Fruits & veg. . . :	1,275	1,125	1,416		plants :	--	1
051	Fresh fruit & . . :				292.7	Cut flowers . . .	45	--
	nuts, excl. oil:				551	Lime oil. :	2	--
	nuts :	240	219	238		Total agri. . . .	1,707	1,096
053.5	Fruit juices. . . :	214	156	256	03	Fish & fish prep. .	947	910
053.9	Canned fruit. . . :	158	108	203		Other imports . . .	7,962	8,183
054	Veg. fresh . . . :							7,822
	frozen, dried. . :	338	353	409		Total imports . . .	10,616	10,189
055.5	Canned veg. . . :	230	201	241				10,260
06	Sugar, honey & . .							
	syrup. :	60	51	86				
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa:							
	spices :	217	204	228				
08	Animal feeds. . . :	593	638	814				
081.9	Poultry feed, . . :							
	mixed. :	481	531	647				
09	Misc. food prep. .	98	99	158				
112.1 &	Wines & malt . . :							
112.3	liquors. :	64	65	54				
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. .	70	66	63				
2	Crude materials, .							
	excl. fuels. . . . :	271	237	324				
41,42	Animal & veg. oils:							
	& fats, excl. . . :							
	lard & shortening:	430	364	419				
422.9	Essential oils, . .							
	natural. :	--	2	--				
	Food, for relief .							
	or charity :	2	9	1				
	Total agri. . . . :	7,693	7,821	9,234				
03	Fish & fish prep. .	117	125	138				
	Other exports . . .	43,162	46,071	67,996				
	Total exports . .	50,972	54,017	77,368				

1/ Less than \$500.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--U.S.-Barbados agricultural trade: Domestic exports and imports for consumption, by commodity and value, 1961-63

U.S. exports to Barbados				U.S. imports from Barbados					
SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals. . .	16	17	18	05	Fruits & veg. . .	16	--	2
01	Meat & meat prep. :	532	402	561	051.2	Tamarinds. . . .	16	--	--
011.1	Beef & veal, :				054	Veg. fresh . . .	--	--	1
	fresh, chilled, :				061	Sugar & honey. . .	1,079	1,376	2,179
	frozen :	66	41	52	061.1	Sugar, raw . . .	--	--	753
011.4	Poultry, fresh, :				061.5	Molasses, edible :	815	632	381
	chilled, frozen:	197	196	271	061.5	Molasses, ined. :	264	742	949
012.1	Ham, bacon, & :				061.9	Liquid sugar . .	--	2	95
	salted pork. . .	175	115	164	2	Crude materials, :			
012.9	Beef & veal, :					ined. excl. sugar:	--	6	8
	pickled, or :				211	Hides & skins, raw :	--	5	8
	cured.	77	28	51		Total agri. . . .	1,095	1,382	2,189
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	65	71	41	03	Fish & fish prep. :	--	--	173
025	Eggs.	44	44	25		Other imports. . .	80	101	182
04	Cereal & cereal :								
	prep.	649	724	509		Total imports. . .	1,175	1,483	2,544
041	Wheat grains. . .	73	83	89					
044	Corn, grains, :								
	excl. seed . . .	9	74	70					
046	Wheat flour . . .	491	487	231					
047.0(2)	Cornmeal & grits:	13	23	31					
048.2	Barley malt . . .	29	5	14					
05	Fruits & veg. . .	100	217	175					
054,055	Veg. & prep. . .	55	160	129					
062.0(2)	Flavored syrups & :								
	sugars.	--	1	1					
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea:	15	27	45					
08	Animal feeds. . .	524	533	565					
081.9	Mixed poultry :								
	feed	256	274	348					
09	Misc. food prep. :	7	4	10					
112.3	Malt liquors. . .	--	2	--					
121	Tobacco unmanuf. :	40	71	81					
29	Crude animal & :								
	veg. matls. n.e.s.:	11	12	6					
42	Veg. oils & fats. :	15	18	10					
	Food for relief & :								
	charity.	2	1	4					
	Total agri. . . .	1,976	2,100	2,026					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	6	10	6					
	Other exports . .	4,004	3,462	4,424					
	Total exports . .	5,986	5,752	6,456					

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--U.S.-Bermuda agricultural trade: Domestic exports and imports for consumption, by commodity and value, 1961-63

U.S. exports to Bermuda					U.S. imports from Bermuda				
SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals. . . .	34	39	28	062.0(2)	Flavoring extracts..	140	54	53
01	Meat & meat prep. .	1,722	1,933	1,757	075	Ginger root	--	--	1
011.1	Beef & veal, . . .				112	Wine.	2	--	--
	fresh or frozen:	512	624	502	292.7	Cut flowers	6	11	5
011.4	Poultry, fresh . .				551	Essential oils. . .	9	67	61
	or frozen. . . .	663	742	678		Total agri. . . .	157	132	120
012.1	Ham, bacon, & . .				031.3	Shellfish	1	--	--
	salted pork. . . .	271	314	298		Other imports . . .	1,025	6,233	1,827
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	382	335	290		Total imports . . .	1,183	6,365	1,947
025.0	Eggs, in shell, . .								
	dried, frozen . .	70	55	44					
04	Cereals & cereal . .								
	prep.	344	369	393					
042	Rice.	56	52	69					
048.4	Bakery prod. . . .	139	138	152					
05	Fruits & veg. . . .	1,139	1,180	1,264					
051-	Fruits, nuts & . .								
053	prep.	696	690	717					
054	Veg. fresh, . . .								
	frozen or pres.: .	250	318	314					
061	Sugar and								
	honey.	95	63	69					
07	Coffee, tea, . . .								
	cocoa, spices, & .								
	manufactures . . .	276	267	276					
08	Animal feeds. . . .	606	674	695					
081.9	Poultry feed, . . .								
	mixed.	506	527	528					
09	Misc. food prep. .	129	116	102					
112.1 &	Wines and malt . .								
112.3	liquors.	42	32	44					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. .	--	8	--					
2	Crude materials, .								
	ined. excl. fuels:	123	142	122					
41,42	Animal & veg. oils:								
	& fats, excl. . .								
	lard & shortening:	384	389	385					
422.9	Essential oils, . .								
	natural	102	122	103					
	Total agri. . . .	5,275	5,547	5,425					
03	Fish & fish prep. .	131	140	149					
	Other exports. . .	27,000	31,799	32,427					
	Total exports . .	32,407	37,486	38,001					

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.--U.S.-British Guiana agricultural trade: Domestic exports and imports for consumption, by commodity and value, 1961-63

U.S. exports to British Guiana					U.S. imports from British Guiana				
SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	SITC Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
00	Live animals. . .	38	41	48	054	Veg. fresh.	0	7	0
01	Meat & meat prep. :	336	208	156	06	Sugar & prep. . . .	8,642	8,128	5,394
011.1	Beef & veal, . . .				061.1	Sugar, raw.	8,264	7,193	4,860
	fr. or frozen. . .	128	62	42	061.5	Molasses.	378	935	534
011.4	Poultry, fresh :				07	Coffee & cocoa. . .	77	108	58
	or frozen. . . .	28	11	28	551	Orange oil.	0	0	7
012.1	Ham, bacon, & :					Total agri.	8,719	8,243	5,459
	salted pork. . .	104	75	57		Other imports . . .	7,320	12,795	13,490
02	Dairy prod. & eggs :	103	53	97					
022.2	Nonfat dry milk .	62	19	56		Total imports . . .	16,039	21,038	18,949
04	Cereals & cereal .								
	prep.	1,994	2,500	1,907					
046	Wheat flour . . .	1,908	2,402	1,842					
05	Fruits & veg. . .	134	133	149					
062.0(2)	Flavored syrups .	4	4	3					
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea	12	4	6					
08	Animal feeds. . .	578	475	408					
081.9	Poultry feed, :								
	mixed.	554	437	367					
09	Misc. food prep. .	47	28	32					
091.3	Lard & other :								
	animal fats. . .	41	19	25					
11	Beverages	14	7	6					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf.	167	89	55					
262, 263	Wool, cotton. . .	41	--	--					
292	Crude veg. matls. :	3	13	4					
42	Veg. oils & fats. :	2	2	1					
551	Citrus oils, :								
	natural.	7	10	8					
	Food for relief .								
	or charity	49	30	28					
	Total agri. . . .	3,529	3,597	2,908					
	Other exports . .	8,703	7,367	6,875					
	Total exports . .	12,232	10,964	9,783					

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 31.--U.S.-British Honduras agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from British Honduras, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC : U.S. exports to British Honduras				SITC : U.S. imports from British Honduras					
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
00	Live animals. . . .	25.5	33.3	28.5	011.1	Beef, boneless. . . .	--	8.3	--
001.1	Cattle for				051.3	Bananas	52.2	22.7	71.2
	breeding	12.7	19.2	14.4	051.7	Coconuts in shell & coconut meat			
001.4	Baby chicks	12.6	14.0	6.6		shredded	27.0	5.4	7.6
01	Meat & meat prep. . .	310.3	331.5	335.0	051.9	Pineapples.	--	0.3	--
02	Dairy prod. & eggs: .	129.1	70.7	54.7	053.5	Citrus juice			
04	Cereals & cereal . .					concentrate.	--	--	766.6
	prep.	636.4	702.8	643.2	054.5	Cucumbers	--	--	5.8
042.2	Milled rice	150.2	134.0	211.9	061.1	Sugar, raw.	--	--	965.2
046	Wheat flour	406.2	354.5	330.8	061.5	Molasses.	25.1	56.6	58.6
05	Fruits & veg. . . .	299.0	300.6	230.6	071.1	Coffee, raw	80.9	73.7	--
054.2	Beans, peas, & . .				08	Animal feeds. . . .	1.9	--	--
	other legumes. . . .	158.0	111.1	102.5	211	Hides & skins, raw. .	0.1	2.0	0.7
06	Sugar, sugar prep. .				292.6	Live plants	1.0	0.4	0.3
	& honey.	29.0	6.6	4.3	551.1	Orange oil.	4.9	--	19.9
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea: .					Total agri.	193.1	169.4	1,895.8
	spices	32.1	10.2	7.0		Other imports	1,781.9	2,252.6	4,325.5
08	Animal feeds. . . .	69.5	76.9	70.5					
09	Misc. food prep. . .	256.4	279.3	251.3		Total imports	1,975.0	2,422.0	6,221.3
091.3	Lard.	242.7	270.5	242.5					
112.1 &	Wines & malt								
112.3	liquor	4.8	3.4	5.9					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. . .	20.1	30.0	19.3					
221.1	Peanuts	1.9	3.9	2.0					
221.5	Flaxseed.	--	--	0.8					
221.6	Cottonseed.	5.6	--	--					
29	Crude material . . .								
	n.e.s.	11.1	1.7	8.8					
42	Veg. oils, & fats . .	32.1	6.0	7.9					
	Food for relief . . .								
	& charity.	214.2	222.7	188.4					
551.1	Essential oils. . . .	--	--	1.4					
	Total agri.	2,077.1	2,079.6	1,859.6					
	Other exports	5,036.9	6,741.4	4,840.7					
	Total exports	7,114.0	8,821.0	6,700.3					

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 32.--U.S.-Falkland Islands agricultural trade: Exports to Falkland Islands, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC : U.S. exports to the Falkland Islands					SITC : U.S. imports from the Falkland Islands				
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000					
		dollars	dollars	dollars					
011.4	Poultry.	0.4	--	0.4					
	Total agri. . . .	.4	--	.4		NONE			
	Other exports. . .	--	1/ 2.0	--					
	Total exports. .	.4	2.0	.4					

1/ Mostly industrial machinery and parts.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 33.--U.S.-French West Indies agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from the French West Indies, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC : U.S. exports to the French West Indies				SITC : U.S. imports from the French West Indies					
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
00	Live animals. . .	63	14	32	05	Fruits & veg. . .	1	36	624
001.4	Baby chicks . .	27	12	14	051.3	Bananas.	1	36	578
01	Meat & meat prep. :	82	54	104	055	Arrowroot. . . .	--	--	43
012.1	Hams, bacon, :				06	Sugar, sugar prep. :			
	salted pork. . .	41	44	73		& honey	8,262	5,635	13,548
012.9	Beef & veal, :				061.1	Sugar, raw	7,366	4,879	12,683
	pickled or :				061.5	Molasses	896	756	864
	cured.	39	1	7	075	Spices	14	22	29
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	4	20	50	075.2(1)	Vanilla.	14	17	29
04	Cereals & cereal :				075.2(4)	Nutmegs.	--	5	--
	prep.	66	70	38	211	Hides & skins, raw :	--	--	1
042	Rice.	36	44	23		Total agri. . . .	8,277	5,693	14,202
05	Fruits & veg. . .	286	252	537		Other imports. . .	134	121	145
053.5	Fruit juices. . .	25	13	7					
054.2	Peas & beans,dry:	250	222	488		Total imports. . .	8,411	5,814	14,347
06	Sugar & prep. . .	4	1	2					
075.1	Pepper, ground or :								
	unground	1	--	1/					
08	Animal feeds. . .	23	33	16					
081.9	Mixed poultry :								
	feed	22	26	10					
09	Misc. food prep. :	11	6	6					
112.3	Malt liquors. . .	3	1	1					
2	Crude materials, :								
	ined. excl. fuels:	1	4	3					
41,42	Animal & veg. oils:								
	& fats	18	17	22					
	Food for relief or:								
	charity.	69	62	93					
	Total agri. . .	631	534	904					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	1	1	--					
	Other exports . .	3,371	4,459	6,340					
	Total exports . .	4,003	4,994	7,244					

1/ Less than \$500.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 34.--U.S.-Leeward Islands agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from the Leeward Islands, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC : U.S. exports to the Leeward Islands				SITC : U.S. imports from the Leeward Islands					
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
00	Live animals. . .	8	28	18	05	Fruits & veg. . .	147	561	572
01	Meat & meat prep. :	630	737	814	051.2	Tamarinds	10	4	9
011.1	Beef & veal, :				053.5	Lime juice. . . .	--	1	--
	fresh or frozen :	68	113	99	054.4	Tomatoes.	--	11	--
011.4	Poultry, fresh :				055.4(4)	Arrowroot starch. :	134	533	529
	or frozen. . . .	288	345	431	061.5	Molasses.	153	--	--
012.1	Ham, bacon, & :				072.1	Cocoa beans, raw. :	152	206	90
	salted pork. . .	187	72	177	075	Spices.	286	221	301
012.9	Beef, pickled :				075.2(1)	Vanilla	--	7	--
	or cured	58	63	57	075.2(2)	Cinnamon.	--	--	3
02	Dairy prod. & eggs :	109	172	163	075.2(4)	Nutmegs	286	187	296
022.2	Dried milk, :				075.2(4)	Mace.	--	27	3
	cream & skimmed :	79	141	129	2	Crude matls. ined. :	6	9	7
025	Eggs.	14	17	21	211	Hides & skins,raw :	5	6	7
04	Cereal & cereal :				221.7	Castor beans. . . .	--	3	--
	prep.	731	322	302	292.9	Citrus juice, un-:			
041	Wheat grain . . .	533	--	--		fit for bever- :			
044	Corn grain, :					ages	--	--	32
	excl. seed . . .	45	48	58	421	Vegetable oils, :			
046	Wheat flour . . .	94	206	135		soft (olive) . . .	--	--	2/ 11
04	Cornmeal. . . .	12	16	7	551	Essential oils. . .	20	62	79
05	Fruits & veg. . .	211	215	266					
053.5	Fruit juices, :					Total agri. . . .	764	1,059	1,092
	canned & frozen :	53	50	47	031.3	Shellfish	5	13	1
054	Veg. fresh, frozen :					Other imports . . .	---	---	---
	incl. pulses . . .	83	90	117					
06	Sugar & sugar prep :	5	4	1		Total imports . . .	959	1,268	1,263
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea :								
	spices	9	24	21					
08	Animal feeds. . .	179	170	149					
081.9	Mixed poultry :								
	feed	169	158	134					
09	Misc. food prep. :	12	12	21					
112.1	Wines & malt :								
112.3	liquors.	13	4	5					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. :	35	46	53					
2	Crude matls. ined. :	10	33	11					
263.1	Cotton, raw . . .	--	19	1/					
41,42	Animal & veg. oils :								
	& fats	8	9	9					
	Food for relief :								
	& charity. . . .	152	57	22					
	Total agri. . . .	2,112	1,833	1,855					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	9	18	15					
	Other exports . . .	5,595	6,660	6,047					
	Total exports . .	7,716	8,511	7,917					

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ A reexport from the islands.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 35.--U.S.-Netherlands Antilles agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from the Netherlands Antilles, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC	U.S. exports to Netherlands Antilles				SITC	U.S. imports from Netherlands Antilles			
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
00	Live animals. . .	43	42	51	054.4	Tomatoes.	1/	3	--
01	Meat & meat prep. :	1,387	1,511	1,618	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa :	136	34	--
011	Beef & pork, :				071.1	Coffee.	113	14	--
	fresh, chilled :				072	Cocoa	23	20	--
	or frozen. . . :	806	949	142	2	Crude matls. ined. :			
011.4	Poultry, fresh :					excl. fuels. . . .	37	43	67
	or frozen. . . :	705	705	931	211	Hides & skins, raw :	2	2	2
012.1	Ham, bacon, & :				265	Sisal & henequen :	10	--	--
	other salted :				292	Crude veg. matls. :	25	41	65
	pork	242	239	227	551	Essential oils :			
02	Dairy prod. & eggs :	498	479	451		(Lignalee)	--	--	6
025.0	Eggs, shell, :					Total agri. :	173	80	73
	frozen, dried. :	216	210	178	031.3	Shellfish	4	39	47
04	Cereals & cereal :					Other imports 2/. :	255,514	270,150	275,735
	prep.	2,423	2,169	2,328					
042	Rice.	807	756	832		Total imports . . :	255,691	270,269	275,855
044	Corn, unmilled. :	84	106	111					
046	Wheat flour . . :	744	574	633					
047	Cornmeal. . . . :	393	326	326					
048.4	Bakery prod. . :	246	267	284					
05	Fruits & veg. . :	1,608	1,750	1,642					
051.1	Oranges & tan- :								
	gerines.	185	202	56					
051.4	Apples, fresh . :	131	138	117					
053	Fruits pres. & :								
	fruit prep. . . :	476	514	619					
054	Veg. fresh, :								
	frozen, or :								
	simply pres., :								
	dried.	221	269	269					
055.5	Veg. canned . . :	205	249	245					
061	Sugar & honey . . :	85	86	129					
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa :								
	spices & manu- :								
	factures.	428	522	456					
08	Animal feeds . . :	731	780	753					
09	Misc. food prep. :	286	372	305					
112.1 &	Wines & malt :								
112.3	liquors	109	85	65					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf. :	57	11	12					
2	Crude matls. ined. :								
	excl. fuels. . . .	120	95	84					
41,42	Animal & veg. oils :								
	& fats.	979	809	765					
551	Essential oils . . :	--	1	1					
	Food for relief :								
	& charity	3	--	--					
	Total agri. . . .	8,757	8,712	8,660					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	187	138	237					
	Other exports. . . :	58,355	66,279	65,687					
	Total exports. . :	67,299	75,179	74,584					

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Mostly petroleum and petroleum products.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 36.--U.S. Puerto Rico agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from Puerto Rico, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC	U.S. exports to Puerto Rico			SITC	U.S. imports from Puerto Rico				
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
00	Live animals. . .	2,154	2,484	2,923	001-03	Animals & animal			
001.4	Baby chicks . . .	672	710	689		prod.	20,648	34,002	37,779
01	Meat & meat prep. :	37,351	41,805	44,662	05	Fruits & veg. . .	9,316	11,894	9,306
011.1	Beef & veal, . .				051.95	Pineapples, fresh:	1,578	1,716	1,911
	excl. canned . .	6,619	7,032	7,526	053.5	Pineapples, can. :			
011.3	Pork, fresh or . .					& juice.	2,592	1,933	2,032
	frozen	4,284	6,182	6,020	054	Vegetables, fresh:			
011.4	Poultry, fresh . .					or dried	1,624	1,933	1,741
	or frozen. . . .	4,062	6,211	8,228	055	Canned veg. & . .			
012.1	Hams, cured or . .					prep.	1,367	1,625	1,482
	cooked	4,240	3,466	3,265	06	Sugar, sugar prep. :			
012.1	Other pork, incl:					& honey.	127,578	123,689	145,159
	canned	6,827	6,906	6,351	061.1	Sugar, raw.	100,208	97,087	112,489
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	25,655	30,441	31,225	061.2	Sugar, refined. . .	22,430	22,804	29,198
022.1	Milk, evap. & . .				061.6	Molasses.	4,600	3,491	3,151
	cond.	6,367	6,673	6,675	071	Coffee.	97	438	1,705
022.2	Milk & cream, dry:				11	Beverages	1,301	1,525	1,570
	incl. skimmed. :	11,044	11,519	10,886	111	Malt beer,			
04	Cereals & cereal .					nonalcoholic . . .	1,158	1,375	1,498
	prep.	45,341	39,147	49,143	112.3	Malt liquors. . . .	143	150	72
042	Rice.	26,903	21,264	25,919	121	Tobacco, unmanuf. :	28,201	30,802	38,546
044	Corn grain. . . .	3,051	3,471	5,597	2	Crude matls, ined. :			
05	Fruits & veg. . . .	30,987	32,254	34,356		excl. fuels.	7,788	13,056	14,582
053	Fruits pres. & . .				292	Nursery & floral . .			
	fruit prep. . . .	6,816	7,881	7,947		stock.	1,207	3,555	888
054	Veg. fresh, incl:				292.5	Seeds, excl.			
	nuts & pulses. . .	9,335	9,439	10,478		oilseeds	45	39	2
055	Veg. pres. & . .				41.42	Animal & veg. oils :			
	prep.	13,469	13,274	13,134		& fats	27	34	7
06	Sugar & related . .					Total agri.	194,956	215,448	248,654
	prod.	995	1,160	1,416	112.4	Rum	8,546	10,522	10,849
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa:					Other imports . . .	470,878	224,919	545,385
	& spices	1,438	1,750	1,663					
08	Animal feeds. . . .	7,608	6,850	6,695		Total imports . . .	674,380	750,889	804,888
09	Misc. prep.	12,358	11,619	10,136					
091.3	Lard.	10,331	9,095	7,116					
112.3	Malt liquors. . . .	990	970	1,085					
2	Crude matls, ined.:								
	excl. fuels. . . .	5,157	3,716	3,923					
262	Wool, unmanuf. . .	1,572	1,104	308					
41.42	Animal & veg. oils:								
	& fats	5,277	6,440	6,746					
	Total agri.	175,311	178,636	193,973					
03	Fish & fish prep. .	1,518	2,933	3,440					
	Other exports . . .	659,927	749,957	787,030					
	Total exports . .	836,756	931,526	984,443					

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 37.--St. Pierre and Miquelon agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from St. Pierre and Miquelon, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC : U.S. exports to St. Pierre and Miquelon					SITC : U.S. imports from St. Pierre and Miquelon				
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
01	Meat & meat prep. :	2	1/	--	08	Animal feeds. . . . :	--	--	46
011.8	Meat specialties :				291	Crude animal matls.:	34	22	--
	frozen. :	1	--	--		Total agri. . . . :	34	22	46
02	Dairy products . . :	31	51	19	03	Fish & fish prep. :	214	356	349
023	Butter :	16	51	19					
04	Cereals & cereal :					Total exports . . :	248	378	395
	prep. :	1	5	5					
05	Fruits & vege- :								
	tables. :	5	4	4					
051.4	Apples, fresh. . :	4	--	--					
053	Fruits pres. & :								
	fruit prep. . . :	1	4	1/					
061	Sugar. :	1	--	1					
071.1	Coffee, roasted, :								
	& spices. :	--	1	3					
08	Animal feeds . . . :	1/	--	--					
091.3	Lard :	4	2	1					
431	Vegetable oil :								
	& shortening. . . :	--	1/	1/					
	Total agri. . . . :	44	63	34					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	--	1	--					
	Other exports. . . :	104	107	148					
	Total exports. . . :	148	171	182					

1/ Less than \$500.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 38.--Surinam agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from Surinam, by product and value, 1961-63

SITC	U.S. exports to Surinam				SITC	U.S. imports from Surinam			
Number	Product	1961	1962	1963	Number	Product	1961	1962	1963
		1,000	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars
		:	:	:			:	:	:
001	Live animals. . .	76	75	96	053.5	Citrus fruit juice.:	--	--	136
01	Meat & meat prep. :	531	509	492	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa,:			
011.4	Poultry, fresh, :					& spices :	427	280	131
	or frozen. . . . :	46	62	60	071	Coffee. :	257	245	72
012.1	Ham, bacon & :				072.1	Cocoa beans . . . :	168	35	13
	salted pork. . . :	72	60	63	08	Animal feeds. . . . :	--	--	3
012.9	Beef, salted or :				231.1	Rubber, natural . . :	265	360	259
	dried. :	382	321	318	551	Lignalee oil. . . . :	--	9	52
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	133	209	54					
022.2	Nonfat dry milk :	95	174	18		Total agri. . . . :	692	649	581
04	Cereals & cereal :					Other imports . . . :	29,415	31,386	28,920
	prep. :	905	883	877					
046	Wheat flour . . . :	787	744	725		Total imports . . . :	30,107	32,035	29,501
05	Fruits & veg. . . :	213	222	299					
054.2	Beans & peas, :								
	dry, ripe. . . . :	118	76	144					
062	Sugar prep. . . . :	11	18	7					
07	Coffee, tea, :								
	cocoa, & spices. . :	14	17	21					
08	Animal feeds. . . :	341	330	312					
081.9	Poultry feed, :								
	mixed. :	272	242	204					
09	Misc. food prep. :	108	94	90					
091	Margarine & :								
	shortening . . . :	77	77	68					
112.3	Malt liquors. . . :	1	3	1/					
121	Tobacco, unmanuf.:	159	224	275					
29	Crude animal & :								
	veg. matls. n.e.s.:	21	44	28					
42	Vegetable oils. . :	3	--	2					
	Food for relief :								
	or charity :	1	1	--					
	Total agri. . . . :	2,517	2,628	2,553					
	Other exports . . . :	13,592	13,096	15,378					
		:	:	:					
	Total exports . . :	16,109	15,724	17,931					
		:	:	:					

1/ Less than \$500.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 39.--U.S.-Virgin Islands (U.S.) agricultural trade: Exports to and imports from the Virgin Islands (U.S.) by product and value, 1961-63

SITC Number	U.S. exports to the Virgin Islands of the U.S.1/			SITC Number	U.S. imports from the Virgin Islands of the U.S.2/				
	Product	1961	1962		Product	1961	1962	1963	
		1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000	
		dollars	dollars			dollars	dollars	dollars	
00	Live animals. . . .	27	50	79	001.5	Horses.	--	--	3
01	Meat & meat prep. :	2,093	2,440	3,030	042	Rice.	--	--	185
011.1	Beef & veal, :				053.5	Citrus fruit juices:	--	--	5
	chilled fresh, :				054.5	Cucumbers, fresh. :	--	--	2
	or frozen. . . .	770	710	919	061	Sugar, raw. . . .	1,370	1,338	3,273
011.3	Pork, chilled, :				071	Coffee.	--	--	5
	fresh, or :				211.1	Cattle hides, raw :	2	2	--
	frozen	202	225	331		Total agri. . . .	1,372	1,340	3,473
011.4	Poultry, fresh, :				112.4	Rum	745	1,033	999
	chilled, or :					Other imports . . .	5,464	16,746	19,136
	frozen	451	584	692					
02	Dairy prod. & eggs:	1,171	1,424	1,393		Total imports . . .	7,581	19,119	22,608
022.1	Milk & cream, :								
	evap.	556	624	601					
025	Eggs.	127	152	157					
04	Cereals & cereal :								
	prep.	687	938	1,589					
042.1	Rice, husked. . .	174	229	675					
046	Wheat flour . . .	172	166	193					
048.4	Bakery prod. . .	195	403	548					
05	Fruits & veg. . .	977	1,053	1,423					
053.5	Fruit & veg. :								
	juices	510	528	623					
053.9	Fruit, nuts & :								
	prep. or pres. :	106	161	257					
061	Sugar & honey . .	199	251	532					
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa:								
	spices, & manu- :								
	factures	261	276	298					
08	Animal feeds. . .	152	152	227					
09	Misc. food prep. :	171	174	200					
112.3	Malt liquors. . .	525	550	456					
29	Crude animal & :								
	veg. matls. n.e.s:	44	65	75					
41,42	Animal & veg. oils:								
	& fats	285	289	349					
	Total agri. . . .	6,592	7,662	9,641					
03	Fish & fish prep. :	191	197	330					
112	Beverages, excl. :								
	112.3 : 749	946	1,485						
	Other exports . .	31,194	31,788	42,100					
	Total exports . .	38,726	40,593	53,556					

1/ Includes Puerto Rico exports to the Virgin Islands. The statistics are not reported separately.

2/ Includes Puerto Rico imports from the Virgin Islands.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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